HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,094—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Taks, Places of Interest—Inland and Along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLORED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Feb.	PENINSULAR ..	5394	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA ...	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	ARCADIA	8503
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA...	6801
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	OCEANA	9510
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA ..	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR ..	5294	CHINA.....	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA..	6838
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, at as Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	....25th Feb. 1904
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT.	6,610	Fiaschi	....24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	.... 21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain [Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX ...	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX ...	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*MARIA VALERIE.....	P. Barbarovich.....	4,235	18th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Brotfeld.....	3,106	20th Mar. "
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,383	20th Apr. "
†SILESIA.....	L. de Stabile	3,158	20th Apr "

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 625. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND....	C. Matcovich ...	6,045	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th February, at 1 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th Feb., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th February, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Duillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "VADALA," 3,300 tons, on or about 11th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.
KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons, Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.
MODERATE RATES.
For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadow St.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)
JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY.	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ.....	400	600	321		300	
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL..	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL.....	4500	McRae.....	24th Feb
A.	CITY of BOMBAY ..	6240	Scott	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD ...	6000	Hailey	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	Kraus.....	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4253	Brown	30th Mar
A.	PROME	4950	F. McKay.....	3rd Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL....	4221	A. Bunz	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA ..	5000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL....	6700	Prowse.....	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL.....	4200	Haldy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH...	3127	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.
For Passage and farther Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,593	M. Saporiti ...	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	1,589	O. Canepa ...	15th Mar 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class, Rs. 600	2nd Class. Rs. 350	3rd Class. Rs. 150
Single tickets.....			
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850 : 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.
BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini ...	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. OROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"
AND
"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"
SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH
REAL HAVANAHS
COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!
Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.
(NOT IN PLIES)
An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
— IS —
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY
OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS,
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.
"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by
HEAT or MOISTURE.
LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.
AGENTS : H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR
SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 25.
BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.
BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 35.
FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch. From Rs. 55.
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S
1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other dogs
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TWO SHOWS IN ONE.

We are still with you and mean to stay.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!
CONTINUED SUCCESS!!
CONTINUED SUCCESS!!!

The vast audience on SATURDAY NIGHT, which filled the large Tent to its utmost capacity greeted each and every artist with rounds of applause. The general verdict of the Press and Public that WARREN'S CIRCUS and MENAGERIE is the best that has ever visited Bombay.

Don't fail to see this great organisation. Grand success of the new PROGRAMME.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, at 4 P. M.

When Children will be admitted at Half Price to all parts.

Specially arranged programme to suit the little ones. Let them all come.

The Biggest Menagerie that has ever visited Bombay is on view daily.

PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M.

PRICES AS USUAL. PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co

FAREWELL CONCERT.

TOWN HALL,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, AT 5-45 P. M.

THE LONDON LADIES TRIO
THE LONDON LADIES TRIO
THE LONDON LADIES TRIO
THE LONDON LADIES TRIO

Kindly assisted by
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER
and
Mr. G. R. JOHNSTONE.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Rs. 2. and Re. 1, Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

THE ANNUAL BALL
of the SERGEANTS of the 1st Bn. B. B & C. I. R. Vols.
will take place at the
TOWN HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH FEBY., 1904.

TICKETS TO ADMIT
One Gent. and Two Ladies, Rs. 10;
Extra Lady, Rs. 3.
MAY BE OBTAINED FROM:
Sergt. J. CONNER, B. B. & C. I. R., Parel.
Sergt. H. B. MAYES, B. B. & C. I. R., Parel.
and Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Fort.

E. W. STANLEY,
Honorary Secretary, Ball Committee.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, at 6 P.M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

8th February, 1904.

ROYAL FLEET RESERVE.

PETTY OFFICERS and MEN of the Seamen and Stoker Classes and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Marines who have taken their discharge from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines respectively, either on pension or otherwise, can now be enrolled.

Full particulars can be obtained from the

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER,
In charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE INTENDING TENDERERS for the SUPPLY of 2 HATFIELD PUMPS and OIL ENGINES of 9 B.H.P. are hereby informed that tenders for the same will be received at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY the 16th, February and not on MONDAY the 15th. Item as previously notified.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1904.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KING KING & Co., BOMBAY,
AND
MESSRS. KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA,

ARE WILLING to make advances and to render every assistance to such Members of the Indian Civil and Military Services as may be inconvenienced by the Suspension of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH and 20TH FEBRUARY, 1904.

N.B.—Season Tickets for Bombay Extra Races are not available for the Bombay Races.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club.

	Rs.
Single Ticket, admittance to Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock	25
Separate Tickets for Ladies	each 5
Non-Members of the Turf Club.	
Single Ticket, admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure only	25
Single Ticket, admittance to Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock	30
Separate Tickets for Ladies	each 5

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Lady only	3
Lady accompanied by Gentleman, each	2
Single Ticket	6
Child's Ticket	2
Admittance to Private Paddock	Re. 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members of Turf Club are admitted to Private Paddock Free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Re. 1-8
Lady or Child	As. 12

Application for Season Tickets must be accompanied by remittance

Apply to

SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Morland Road, BYCULLA.

or to MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Green Street, FORT.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 29th January, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Our New Programme.
Our New Programme.
A Brilliant Success.

All others will fade at the setting Sun,
But we appear more bright than ever.

A FEW FACTS:

"We are a success." "We have the greatest Artists."
"We keep our Word." "We present a Change."
"We have more to come."
An endless chain of world's conquering triumph.
All promises to the public and all advertisements to the letter fulfilled,

FRIDAY, THE 12TH FEBRUARY.

GRAND AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST.

SOUVENIR MATINEES } WEDNESDAY, the 10th and
SOUVENIR MATINEES } SATURDAY, 13th FEB.

A handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be presented amongst the Children attending the Circus on both occasions.

Doors open at 3 p. m., Commence at 4 p. m.
Children Half Price to all parts at Matinee.

Handsome Trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockeys and Trainers of the Great Western Handicap and the Byculla Club Cup.

Box Plan at Circus.
Hours Open:—10 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

GRAND MASONIC BALL.

TOWN HALL.

FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1904.
AT 9 P.M.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LAMINGTON.
SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, D. G. M., BOMBAY
AND
R. W. LAYARD DUNLOP, Esq., D.G.M., OF A.S.F.I.

COMMITTEE.

G. W. OWEN DUNN, Esq., D. D. G. M., President.

J. J. PENNEY, Esq.,	F. HOGAN, Esq.,
J. W. SMITH, Esq.,	C. B. ROBINSON, Esq.,
J. UTTING, Esq.,	C. D. FURDONJEE, Esq.,
F. NORTON GILES, Esq.,	A. W. S. WISE, Esq.,
F. BOYTON SALTS, Esq.,	CHAS. BROWN, Esq.,

From whom Tickets may be obtained; also at Messrs Thomson and Taylor, 35, Esplanade Road; Messrs. W. B Green and Co., Apollo Bunder.

	Rs.
Masons Tickets to admit 1 Gentleman and 1 Lady	10
Extra Lady	8
Non-Masons Tickets to admit 1 Gentleman and 2 Ladies	15
Extra Lady	5

H. GREGORY HYDE, Messrs. Hoar & Co., Fort,
J. F. PENNOCK, Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., Mazagon, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

FOR SALE.

OWING to the DEPARTURE of the 121st PIONEERS (late Marine Battalion) the furniture, &c., of the Officers Mess, Marine Lines, is FOR SALE. Intending purchasers may inspect it by arrangement with the Mess President.

C. J. SARKIES, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Mess President, 121st Pioneers.

8th February, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAMADAR ABDULLA BIN ALLI, late of Hyderabad in the Deccan, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landowner and a Jamadar, in the State of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Deccan, deceased.

VASUDEV VENKOBA NAIK of Hyderabad in the Deccan, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing in Bombay, a High Court Pleader of the Hyderabad Bar, constituted Attorney of MAHANEDI BEGUM, the last surviving widow of MOHOSON BIN ABDULLA, son of the abovenamed deceased and MAHABOOB BEGUM, the last surviving widow of HOOSEIN BIN MOHOSON BIN ABDULLA, grandson of the abovenamed deceased...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the third day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 3rd day of February, 1901.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the matter of WILLIAM WATSON and PAUL PFLEIDERER, lately carrying on business as Bankers and Agents under the style of WILLIAM WATSON and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the property and outstandings of the abovenamed Firm have become vested in the Official Assignee of Bombay under a Vesting Order dated the 1st February, 1904, which has priority over any vesting order made thereafter by any other Court in India and that until further notice all property either immovable or movable belonging to the said Firm is required to be made over and all debts and moneys due are to be paid to the said Official Assignee of Bombay.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Assignee of Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Grasscos and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses, etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
SOME INDIAN FRIENDS and ACQUAINTANCES. By Lt-Col. D.D. Cunningham, C. I. E., Coloured Illustration...	8 0
THE INFANTRY WEAPON and ITS USE IN WAR. By Lt-Col. C. B. Mayne	4 8
LEAVES FROM THE DIARIES OF A SOLDIER and A SPORTSMAN. By Lt-Genl. Sir Montagu Gerard	9 0
ENGLISH SPORT. By Various Writers. Edited by E. T. Watson. Coloured Illustrations	10 15
LEDGER and SWORD, History of the Hon. East India Co. 1599-1874. By B. Willson. 16 Portraits, etc.	18 6
STARS OF THE DESERT, Poem. By Laurence Pope	4 6
THE STORY OF MY LIFE. By Col. Medows Taylor	2 10
PAGES FROM A PRIVATE DIARY. Cheap Edition	3 12
AN INDIAN SKETCH BOOK. By Raven Hill	5 4
THE DURBAR. By Mortimer Menpes. 100 Illustrations in Colour	17 8

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

ARE PROMPTLY RELIEVED AND COMPLETELY CURED BY

"ANTEXEMA."

IF you are a sufferer from skin troubles in any form, especially skin diseases of an itching, burning, irritating nature, there is no remedy can give such prompt relief and complete cure as "Antexema".

This celebrated English remedy is prepared by the Antexema Co., of London, England, and is the most effective treatment known for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Ring Worm, Barber's Itch, Piles, Rough, Raw, or Chapped Hands, Pimples, Acne, or any skin eruption.

It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902 ..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net)	4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,379,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR: Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 2-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

ATTENTION!—Red Double Gloster and White Cheddar Cheese, also Best Belly Bacon, all at 14 annas lb.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

WANTED, SALESMAN, with practical knowledge of Type and Machinery. Security required. Apply, giving particulars of experience and salary required and enclosing copies of certificates to "Typo," care of Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

STOREKEEPER WANTED.—To TAKE CHARGE of Railway and General Hardware Stores. Good salary will be given to a competent man. Apply with full particulars as to former experience and salary required to Box "No. 383 F," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

WEST & Co., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay undertake work of all kinds:—SEWERAGE, PROCURING and SUPPLYING all kinds of Goods and Material.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1904.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in Colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

HEAD READER WANTED, from 1st February, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and steady. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. "217," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 4 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge per Rupee.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—DORABJEE CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mussulman Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

---

5 MINUTES—VISIT to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS new Photographic Salon, Tata Building, Horaby Road, will convince you that they are the best and deserve to be patronized. Lift available for visitors.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

---

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Price Rs. 20. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 0 = 1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0-2 gallons Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1—3 gallons Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2—5 gallons Rs. 30-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS STUFF

ORDER

PEARSE & CO'S COFFEE

GROUND DAILY AT THEIR STEAM FACTORY.

		Each. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
PURE FRESH-GROUND COFFEE	1 lb. tins	1 0	11 0
FRENCH COFFEE, WITH CHICORY	1 „	0 12	8 0
Do. do.	½ „	0 7	4 8

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

"PIVERFELL" (FOR FEVERS) prevents contamination of blood by immediately supplying it with the wanting salts. It stimulates the digestive organs, and does not allow their functions to be impeded; thereby enabling the general system to resume normal temperature. Composed of Antipyretics, Antiseptics, Germicides, Astringents Stimulants, and Cinchona Salts.

PerBot. of 25 pills, Re. 1; for 50 pills Re. 1-12. BOWMAN'S

AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., BOMBAY,
THE NON-SECRET REMEDIES MANUFACTURING CO., ENGLAND.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ... £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances: 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YOR .	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ... Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 17,75,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. WINCHETT & CO., 12, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

A FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN ENGINEER for an up-country Cotton Mill. He must be a thoroughly competent and steady man.

Apply with Certificates. Salary Rs. 250 to start, raising to Rs. 300 by yearly increase of Rs. 25. Box No. "375 J." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars,&c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,

31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c., Letters hold very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal

CURE
THAT'S SURE.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION,)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Tents, at the Crescent, opposite Sailors' Home (where the kit has been removed for sale), a large quantity of surplus stock returned from H. E. Camp, at the Delhi Durbar, consisting of a large lot of best plated ware by Walker and Hall and Mappin and Webb, all new, new iron single bedsteads with spring and cotton mattresses, teakwood dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs with glass mirror doors, dining and writing tables, towel horses, chest of drawers, bentwood arm chairs, pieces of camp tables, chamber stands, Chesterfield sofas, bath tubs,

One second-hand English landau, by Lawrie and Marner, one second-hand English landau, by Morgan, one square, English iron-tyred landau nearly new, one English second-hand phaeton, one new brake, one set English new four-in-hand harness &c., &c.,

Nearly everything was got new and only used at the Delhi Camp.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood, plain and carved household furniture, almyrahs, cupboards, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron double bedsteads with coir mattresses, sideboards, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, Singapore cane furniture, musical box, lady's and gentleman bicycles, one handsome strong victoria suitable for single or pair, in very good order, etc. etc. the property of W. C. SYMES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of gray, white and colored piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, cots, chest of drawers, whatnot.

1 D B C F gun by Rodder in case with implements.
1 No. 4, cartridge Kodak hand camera daylight loading 5 by 4 size new best Bosch and Lomb, R R Lens.
7 cases each 4 dozen tins salmon.
1 ebonized iron-framed Grand Upright piano, by Soundy & Co.,
1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co. of Frere Road, and on account and at the risk of Memon Cassum Moosa, trading as Ebhram Moosa in Sarkari Stables chawl, rear Thakordwar, ex s s. City of Bombay—
243 s.s. ex 1-8—5 casks each 25 dozen measure glasses.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 strong built mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Hajee Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, 1 p.m. the following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of handsome majolica flower vases, lardiners garden pots, stands, mirror brackets, bentwood tables, sofas, hat stands, centre-pieces terra-cotta figures, large musical box with snare rollers, handsome cut glass, 8, 6, and 4 light gas chandeliers &c.

The property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the small Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill behind the Reservoir and near the Church, the valuable and neat teakwood French-polished dining room drawing room and bedroom furniture, made to order by Mr. Dewji Ganji, crockery and glassware, Amritsar and other carpets, Windproof standing and table lamps, pictures, rubber tyred light victoria by A. Williams 2 powerful bay waler horses, going in single harness and saddle sets of harness, garden pots, etc., the property of C. TULLOCH, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th February, 1904,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
OF
OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m., on the premises above Mr. J. Newberg close to the Currency Bank, Hornby Row, the office furniture of a commercial firm consisting of writing tables, book cases, glass door cupboards, large sample tables, dining table, chairs, easychairs, marble top tables, pully punkhas, carpets, safe, cash and deed boxes, hand bags; a combination water filter, benches, etc.

Goods will be on view three days prior to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8 February, 1904,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SWEET OIL IN CASKS, BAGS OF LINSEED GROUNDNUT SEEDS BEAM SCALES AND WEIGHTS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Karamsi Shripar Vania and others, traded as Versi Ranji, insolvents, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1904, at 3 p.m., at Dubra Gully Shop, and in Isreal Mchola Godown consisting of casks of sweet oil, beams scales and weights bags of linseed, groundnut-seeds, jowari and mustard seed, one bale of gunny bags, empty casks mattress pillows, clock, iron box, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1904.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES

THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,

FOR TERM APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£37 11 16	=	— 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-2	=	— 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£91 1-2	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 3-4	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	25 3-8	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	55 1-2	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin "	20·49 1-2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	=	do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	=	do
6 " " "	3	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	=	+ 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 7-8	=	— 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-4	=	unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 19,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 13,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 9,20,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ..... £ 160,000
Gold " ..... £ 10,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks J.-F. 9 13-16 = — 1-16. Dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 5 value.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat A.-M. Sellers 34s. 9d. = + 3d. Firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7-8.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Avala, and Ula.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales, 5,000. Spot 7·82 — 26. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10d. — 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed weak.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·35 —65	7·36 —69	7·38 —70
May-June. 7·39 —73	June-July 7·39 —73	July-Aug. 7·39 —73
Aug.-Sept. 7·18 —74	Sept.-Oct. 6·56 —12	Oct.-Nov. 6.25 —42

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	21,000
Do. last year	21,000
Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do. do. Continent	3·,000
Mid-Uplands	15·59 — 75
Futures, month of March	11·40 — 45
Do. do. July	11·34 — 44

In New Orleans—

Spot	15 5-16 unchanged
Futures, month of May	11·79 — 82
Do. do. August	15·15 — 71
Tone at close	easy.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	157,000
" exports to Great Britain	46,000
" to continent	127,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	700,000
" " interior ports	390,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, February 5th, 1904:—

Cotton	14,183 bales.
Wheat	8,086 cwts.
Linseed	2,507 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,155 "
Gingellyseed	19,196 "
Poppyseed	284 "
Groundnuts	2,216 "
Castorseed	1,007 "
Rice	28,057 "
Myrabollams	7,647 "
Cottonseed	2,278 "
Mowraseed	16 "
Gram	1,707 "
Jeowar	3,157 "
Maize	273 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-8d. to 5-32
Bank Demand	1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1e.	4 3-8d.
Do 6 do do 1s.	4 1-32d
French, France 5 do do	171 3-4
Marks 3 do do	139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	130
Shanghai 30 do do	181
Japan 30 do do	145 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone unsettled,

Cash	Rs. 95·10
1st Settlement 3rd March	" 95·9

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	11	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	11	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	12	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	8	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	8	0
50 per cent. " ...	29	8	0
Black Kutnee " ...	26	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29-12
Club No. 1 "	" 29
Hard Red "	" 23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 3,000 bales.
Imports ..... 7,000 "

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May
7·45 +10	7·46 +10	7·47 +9
May-June 7·49 +10	June.-July. 7·49 +10	July.-Aug. 7·50 +11
Aug-Sept 7·23 +10	Sept-Oct 6·32 +6	Oct-Nov. 6·30 +5

COTTON.—The local market has collapsed under the reports received from the other side. Buyers have more or less withdrawn and scarcely any business is passing at Colaba. There are free sellers of Fine M. G. Broach at Rs. 300 for March with no enquiry from exporters.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	235	220	214	25 Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	237	225	... ...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	237	225	... ...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	235	249	... ...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...		236	230	... do
Jalgaum do. ...		238	232	... do
Khandwa do. ...		256	250	... ... do
Khamgaum fair staple (M-G)	256	250	... ...	do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	270	260	... ...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	263	257	... ...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	265	250	... ...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	305	...	274	25 March
Do. (M.-G.) ...	302	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	267	257	...	25 May
Do. (M.-G) ...	264	254	...	"
Muttia (M. G.)	242	236	...	25 February
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	275	25 May.
Westerns	...	263		"

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	Nil.
The Manchester Market has been	easier
2 2-4 per cent Consols	87 11-16 closing price.
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	25 3-4

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odours arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HARTLEY—ROWLANDS—December 29, at Saint Mary's Church, Sutton, S, Shropshire, by the Rev W Rowlands, Lewis Wynne Hartley, Bombay, to Annie Sydney, second daughter of the late W Rowlands, Rodt, Bangor, N Wales.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOLDBROOK—January 31, at Poona, the wife of Captain E St G Holbrook, D A A G, Bombay Command, of a daughter.

WESTERN—January 23, at Peshawar, the wife of Lt-Col J S E Western, 22nd Cavalry (Frontier Force) of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EZEKIEL—EZRA—February 3, at Magben David Synagogue, Calcutta, Edward Ezekiel to Rachel, daughter of Mrs Ezra, of 38, Chowringhi.

GARGERY—BAYLIS—February 2, at the Church of S Matthias, Vipery, Madras, by the Rev C N Bazely, Chaplain, Military Female Orphan Asylum, John William Gargery, Sergeant Instructor, Malabar Rifle Volunteers, to Glayds Chloe Rita Baylis, daughter of the late William Baylis, Jail Department, Madras.

DEATHS.

KEOGH—February, 2, at the Cordite Factory, Nilgiris, suddenly, of heart failure, Jack Keogh, the beloved husband of Nellie Keogh.

WALKER—January 31, at Rawalpindi, Alice Mary, the beloved wife of Major A L Walker, R A.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water, 3-51m., 4-52a. Low Water, 10-10m., 10-30a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Ahmedabad Advance Mills Company, Victoria Buildings, 3 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.
Warren's American Circus, Esplanade.

THEFT.—Chaturbhuj Vasonji, a cloth merchant, has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch, a gold chain and gold studs of the collective value of Rs. 205 from his house in Kazi Syed Street.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January was 1903, the daily average 62. The total of new admissions was 934. The number of children vaccinated was 104.

ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—Vithoo Bhicoo, a cart driver, was driving his cart in the Victoria Dock on Friday when he accidentally fell off his seat. The wheel passed over him fracturing his right leg below the knee. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Harbles charged P. M. Guigans, A. Williams, and C. Croning firemen on board the s. s. Indiana, with being absent without leave. Captain Robert Caruthers, Master, s. s. Indiana, said the accused left the ship without permission on the 6th instant and absented themselves from work. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to ten days' rigorous imprisonment each and to pay in equal share the costs of the prosecution.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey the Band of the 123rd (Outram's) Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fratilis, Band master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Valse	Blue Bells
Overture	I Puritani
Mazurka	La Czarina
Selection	Country Girl
Cake Walk	Coon Band Contest
American Sketch	By the Swanee River, Myddleton.

STORY OF A STOLEN CAP.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Browning charged Sayed Ibrahim Sayed Asadali with the theft of a gold embroidered cap valued at Rs. 20 belonging to Mahomed Abdula a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway, residing in Mutton Road. The evidence showed that the complainant had put the cap in a cupboard in his room. The accused was on visiting terms with a servant of the complainant. On Wednesday morning while the complainant looked for the cap in the cupboard he found that it was not there. He made inquiries and found the accused's cap lying behind the cupboard. This gave the clue and the accused was found out and handed over to the police on Friday. The cap was recovered from him. The accused said the cap was given him as a loan by one Akarali a neighbour of the complainant. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The sixth annual gathering of the Indian Christian Association, Bombay, was held on Saturday evening at the Christian Mission Society's Hall Girgaum the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presiding. The sixth annual report of the Association, which was read by the Rev. D. L. Joshi, one of the secretaries to the Association, went to show that during the year forty-three applications for membership were accepted while five members resigned. The total number this year was 158 as against 154 of the last year. The Indian Christian Poor Fund, on whose committee were two representatives from this Association, had done good work during the year, spending about Rs. 540 in giving relief to the poor Christians. The hopes of the promoters of this fund had been realized to a large extent, inasmuch as it put a check to professional beggary, and had been the means of aiding the deserving and helpless Christians from all parts of India and the Indian refugees from South Africa representing all denominations. The Death Benefit Fund had been kept up and had a few additional members during the year. This fund had not yet been utilized by their people as it ought to have been. On the motion of Pro. N. G. Velinker, seconded by Mr. C. J. Asbury, the report was adopted. The chairman in a brief address said he regretted very much that he did not know as much of the Association as he should have liked to do and that he had not been acquainted with it earlier. This much he could say from what he knew of the Association and from what he heard in the report: that the Association had justified its existence. At present it was in its infancy and hoped he had a good future before it. In conclusion he thanked them for their kind treatment that evening and felt very much honoured in accepting the honorary membership of the Association. On the motion of the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar thanks were voted to the chairman and the proceedings then terminated.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S TRIP IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM, with the ladies of his Zenana, took a trip in the Bombay Harbour yesterday afternoon, in Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer, Godaveri. At half past one o'clock his Highness, the ladies, and his staff arrived in twenty-seven carriages at the Mody Pier under passenger wharf, where the ladies embarked on board under the privacy of a screen specially arranged. The steamer went to Elephanta, and thence towards the Lighthouse, and at six o'clock put back into the bunder, from which place his Highness and his people proceeded to his bungalow on Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAPS.

FIRST DAY WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

The Mansfield Plate—6 furlongs—Forest 9 10, Loch Oberaden 9 9, Miles 9 4, Vigorous 8 13, Crotonne 8 12, Court Bells 8 6, Chillaxes 8 5, Beadsman 8 5, Kingston 7 13, Springlock 7 7, Harpist 7 6, Blue Blood 7 0, Dulcemier 7 0, Courara 6 12, Bell Brand (Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

The Mahaluxhmi Stakes—9 furlongs—Cretonne 9 13, Adelaide 8 12, Beadsman 8 5, Gunji 7 11, Spark 7 9, Hillsborough lass Crawford 7 8, Dioptrics 7 7, Firecracker 7 6, Planet 7 5 Dumbell 7 2, Corrie Roy 7 1, Misty 6 7, Galley Slave 6 0, Overtake (Eight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. J. T. C.

Bombay, 7th February 1904.

RS. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY'S racing at Mahalaxmi was an excellent preliminary to the big meeting, which opens on Wednesday. The fields were large and good finishes were witnessed. The first race proved a good thing for Winchester, and Olga another favourite, won the second race. The third event was well won by Precious who came with a rattle from nowhere at the finish, when Sugger or Faithful looked like winning. Bay Middleton first and the rest nowhere might well describe the Dadur Plate. Guiding Star was well backed for his race, but Farhood just headed him before the Grand Stand. Kingston is well again, and he indicated it by romping away with the New Market Plate. The last race was won by Dumbell, who never gave the favourite a chance:—

The Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100: and third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under, new measurement, 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st. March 1901 race value Rs. 150 or over: once 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Captain Wilson's c h a h Winchester (7st. 13lbs).	
Heeroo	1
Mr. Arjin A Essayie's b a h Malabar (8st. 7lbs.) Oomer	2
Messrs. A. A. Saif and E Rasheds's b a h. Young Taisseer, (8st. 11b) ..... Noor Mahomed	3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Flying Childers, (9st 21lbs) Williams	0
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, (9st.) Native	0
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib, (9st) C C Mahomed	0
Mr Faraj Bin Sanai's b a h Mosumma (8st. 11lbs.) Nana	0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell, (8st. 11lbs.) Robertson	0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation, (8st. 9lbs.) Syed	0
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan, (7st. 3lbs.) Etul	0

Betting: Evens Winchester; 3 to 1 Malabar; 5 to 1 Flying Childers; 6 to 1 Hermit; 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

From a good start Winchester soon showed the way and held his field safe up the straight followed by Malabar and Young Taisseer, the rest bunched up. Won easily by four lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min 23 1-5sec.

The Brisbane Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a m Olga (8st. 3lbs.) Williams	1
Mr W J Goode's b a m Wakeful (7st. 12lbs.) Robertson	2
Mr Percy Fischer's b r c h Wink (7st. 2lbs.) Dhondi	3
Mr Kelso's ch a m g Inlabha (9st. 9lbs.) Oomerkhan	0
Mr Finch's br a m La France (8st. 7lbs.) Bennett	0
Mr F S Chanoy's b a m m Alma (9st. 9lbs.) Brown	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Olga; 4 to 1 Indabha; 5 to 1 Wink; 6 to 1 La France; 10 to 1 Wakeful; and 20 to 1 Alma.

After some delay at the post Alma ran away, and Brown being unable to pull her up, she finished the course and did not join her field. Wink was quickened away, but Inlabha got of very badly at the bend. Olga collared Wink and secured the rails, Wakeful on the outside beating the Irish pony for second place in the run home. Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 45secs.

The New Desert Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1903. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners, race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 1lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Landing allowance as per General Conditions. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A M Amer's g a h Precious (8st. 11lbs.) Comerkhan	1
Mr Sayed Rasheed's ch a h Sahab (8st 4lbs.), C B Mahomed	2
Mr Mujeed Bin Jurji's b a h Sugger (7st. 13lbs.), Willia ms	3
Mr Mustapha Bin Talib's ch a h Faithful (7st. 13lbs.) Heeroo	4
Mr A W P's b a h Hopeful (8st. 6lbs.) Native	0
Messrs A Tamimi and S Tamimi's g a h Najeed Flag (8st. 4lbs. ed 8st. 7lbs.) Nana	0
Messrs S Amani and A R Amani's b a h Sworl (7st. 13lbs.) Dharma	0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Adviser (7st 13lbs.), Syed	0
Mr A R Bin Taha's g a h Rafat (7st. 7lbs.), Noor Mahomed	0
Khan Bahadur Abdool Razack Curtis's b a h Young Kaiser (7st. 10lbs.) Jakoo	0
Mr Zaid Bin Mahomed's b a h Sarawak (7st. 10lbs.) Etul	0
Mr Abdulla Shamlan's g a h False Start (7st. 5 1-2lbs.), Kunia	0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Young Shahin (8st ed 5st. 5lbs.), Dhondi	0

Betting: Evens Precious; 4 to 1 Hopeful; 6 to 1 Saheb and Faithful; 8 to 1 Najeed Flag; 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The field was good off to a fair start.

As the five furlong Faithful and Hopeful were leading but up the straight Sahab and Sugger displaced them and coming with a fine long and well-judged run, Precious snatched the race. Won by half a length, a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 23secs.

The Dadur Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100 and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton, (8st. 10lbs.) Williams	1
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Talisman, (8st 6lbs) Heeroo	2
Captain Bayford's g a h Avatar (8st.) Syed	3
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Hyderi (9st. 11lbs.) Robertson	0
Mr F M Garda's b r a h Naranjee (8st. 12lbs) C B Mahomed	0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant (8st. 7lbs) Omerkhan	0
Messrs G K and D Ds b a h Adonis (8st. 2lbs.) Nana	0
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner, (8st 11b) Native	0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheds g a h Galston (7st. 7lbs) Noor Mahomed	0
Mr S A Waheds g a h Skylark, (7st. 2lbs.) Dhondi	0
Mr Georges g a h Alexis, (7st. 11b.) Native	0
Colonel Eccles b a h Rocket, (8st. 10lbs.) Bennett	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Bay Middleton; 3 to 1 against Gallan; 6 to 1 Avatar, and Talisman; 10 to 1 Hyderi and Adonis; 15 and 20

ARE YOU GOING HOME ?

If so, make your preparations early and write to

THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

FOR SAMPLES OF THEIR

RENOWNED

LALIMLI

FABRICS

INCLUDING

CLAN TARTAN

LALIMLI

TRAVELLING RUGS.

ALL GUARANTEED

PURE WOOL.

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL	at	2 12	do
TWEEDS	at	2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES —Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do

(All materials 54" wide)

TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide.....	at	1 8	do

BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.
BED BLANKETS, in White—Size 6' by 5', 7' by 5', 8' by 5, 8' by 6½' feet	
Rs 4-8, 5-4, 6-0, 8-0, each.	
BED BLANKETS, Skarlet or Brown—Rs 4-12, 6-0, 7-0, 9-0, do.	
BED BLANKETS, Medium weight in Scarlet only .....from 2 2 do.	
HORSE BLANKETS—Black, 6' by 6' 4 2 do.	
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'.....From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12 do.	
ARMY BLANKETS .....from 2 13 do.	

TRAVELLING RUGS.

In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, size 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each.

(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.)

HOSIERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS, BALACLAVA CAPS, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, CYCLE HOSE AND SANITARY GREY UNDERWEAR

OF THE FINEST QUALITY

"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

A Fresh Shipment of some

MAGNIFICENT NEW MODELS

of this Celebrated Makers

HIGH CLASS RELIABLE PIANOS.

An inspection Solicited.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

PIANOS

FOR THE

TRANSVAL

SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from

"The Times"

Nov. 25, 1902.

Agents for these Beautiful Pianos

S. ROSE & CO.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

THE PANDIT BHAGWANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES.

THE THIRD and FOURTH of a SERIES of SIX LECTURES, being the Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji Lectures for 1903-1904, will be delivered in the University Library on MONDAY, the 8th, and TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1904, respectively, commencing at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT:—Indian Epigraphy, Antiquities or Archæology.

LECTURER:—Mr. Devdatta Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M. A.

The Lectures are open to the Public.

By order,

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

University Office, 5th February, 1904.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.

TO BURN COAL, OIL OR WOOD.

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME

OIL STOVES, STEAM COOKERS,

Rippingille's Oil Stoves

Kitchen Accessories, Meat Choppers, and Cutters, &c.

HYDROCARBON BURNERS,
ROOM HEATERS,

ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND ICE BOXES.

FIRE, BRICKS, SHOVELS, POKERS,

Scrapers, Flue Brushes and all Accessories in stock and Repairs undertaken.

LAWN MOWERS, SAFES, etc.

STOVE DEPOT.

17, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.

S. & P. ERARD LONDON.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES on application to THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED

ALL Ladies and Gentlemen to know that the late PALL MALL HAIR DRESSING SALOON has just been re-opened by S. GOLDMAN, late Hair Dresser of Poona, who is now prepared to undertake all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' hair work. He also has a large stock of Perfumery, Powders, Combes, etc., and guarantees satisfaction. Business from 7-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.—S. GOLDMAN, Hair Dresser, Wigmaker, 705, Esplanade Road, Fort. Three doors from Messrs. Dismar & Co.

WHO IS WAITING THERE ?

WE are your most humble servants ; requesting all of you to buy nothing but English Manufacturing Goods ; they are good in appearance and CHEAP in Price. With a view to increase the popularity of our English Goods in this Country, we will give

CASH Rs. 5,000

TO THE PURCHASER OF A

	Rs. a.
GENTLEMAN'S CHAIN	1 4
SET OF STUDS with SOLITAIRES.....	1 8
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN.....	2 0
PURE SILVER PENCIL	2 4
ENGLISH-MADE TIMEPIECE.....	3 4
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	
English Palankeen Timepiece	4 4
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	
LADY'S or GENT'S SILVER WATCH.....	7 8

We will present free Prize Tickets to our Customers up to the 13th February, 1904, the drawing will be held on the 20th February 1904 on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the Public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch	300
1 Do.	Cash.....	100
20 Prizes	" ..... Rs. 20 each...	400
100 Do.	" ..... " 10 " ...	1,000
200 Do.	" ..... " 6 " ...	1,200
200 Do.	" ..... " 5 " ...	1,000
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System only

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOVALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Upcountry Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and COUNTRY-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Veterinary opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary on Treasurer.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE report from Tokio that Japan has intimated her withdrawal of her Minister at St. Petersburgh, thus breaking off diplomatic relations with Russia, is confirmed. We wanted something more than rumours from Nagasaki and beliefs at Tokio before we could say that hostilities had commenced. We have got it. We had little faith in Russian assurances that Russia had gone as far as she possibly could to meet Japanese wishes, and it would be an insult to Japanese intelligence to say that, if she were animated by peaceful sentiments as Russia, she would receive the fresh proposals in a manner permitting eventual accord. Russia had either to concede to Japan the bulk of her justifiable claims or must accept the alternative. It is satisfactory to find that Japan has been steadily preparing for emergencies during the time Russia has frittered it away while ostensibly aiming at securing an equitable basis of agreement. Japanese action was the only recourse left consistent with the maintenance of her self-respect. As Prince Mestchersky pointed out, however, in the "Grazhdania," if Russia were to win, Japan would be compelled to renew the war. If, on the other hand, Japan proved victorious, Russia would likewise be compelled to undertake a second campaign, and the struggle would presumably be continued for an indefinite period."

PROGRESS IN BURMA.

THE rate of progress in Burma continues to be eminently satisfactory. Out of more than 198 lakhs of land revenue assessed, less than forty thousand rupees remained outstanding at the close of the year and all taxes were collected with no especial difficulty. The Southern Shan States are shown to have again enjoyed a year of prosperity, the tranquility of which was hardly disturbed by an unsuccessful attempt at a rising led by a person known as the Yezin pongyi. Disturbances in Siam adversely affected the frontier trade between that country and the Shan States, but the insurgents were prevented crossing the border. Relations with the French officials across the frontier continued to be friendly. There was no serious outbreak of crime and the working of the civil police was satisfactory. The year was on the whole unsatisfactory for cultivators nevertheless, the rainfall being inadequate. The trade with Burma is handicapped by the want of means of cheap transport, and the urgency of supplying this was accentuated by the fact that the volume of trade, both export and import, continues to decrease. Better things may be hoped for when education extends ; and it is satisfactory to know that a new school for the sons of Shan Chiefs which has been opened at Taunggyi promises to be successful. Affairs in the Northern Shan States are not quite so gratifying. Crime is prevalent and shows no sign of diminution, the chiefs showing but little energy in investigating it. As in the Southern States the year was unfavourable to the crops owing to the insufficient rainfall, but on the other hand garden cultivation increased and more tea was grown than usual. The Northern States scored over those of the South in that trade was brisk, exports by rail showing a large increase. The Chin Hills enjoyed another measure of prosperity and progress, and indications are not wanting of the gradual adoption of more enlightened ideas and methods by the tribesmen. Tribute was collected in full without difficulty, which is a good sign. A raid by the Lasa Cains into the Upper Chin Lwin district resulted in the capture of a party of Shan fishermen. These were released, but the affair still awaits final settlement. In the Pakokku Chin Hills the year was uneventful, tribute being collected with greater ease than ever before. A serious raid by certain villagers beyond the frontier, necessitating a punitive expedition, interfered with tranquility and to some extent spoilt the record. The year in the Kachin Hills was, uneventful, the repose of the border being practically unbroken. Relations between the British and Chinese officials improved, as a result of the Manai agreement, and the stationing of an officer of the Chinese Imperial Customs service at the latter place has encouraged the trade between China and Burma. The one drawback to the otherwise satisfactory nature of the report is that violent crime has increased notwithstanding that there was a noteworthy decrease in the number of forays into British territory from the Chinese side.

The year is shown not to have been marked by any events of striking importance in the administration of criminal justice though steady progress towards greater efficiency throughout the province is recorded. The number of persons proceeded against with a view to the demand of security for good behaviour in Lower Burma was more numerous than in 1901, while in Upper Burma sessions work showed no diminution. Sentences of solitary confinement increased in number considerably in both Lower and Upper Burma, as also did the number of whippings in lieu of other punishments. Still the number of prisoners in confinement at the end of the year, as well as the daily average population, was the lowest recorded in the past ten years. In the Civil Courts a noteworthy increase in the volume of original litigation and execution proceedings, and a corresponding increase in the duration of cases, is noticeable. The schemes for re-organising the administration of justice in Lower Burma by the constitution of superior and subordinate judicial services have advanced considerably towards realisation. The Courts are more appreciated by the people, whose confidence in them gains strength. Educational institutions proceed apace, the increase being shared both by public and private institutions. More schools have come up to the standard of registration, and the province has been better explored by the inspecting agency. The statistics, on the whole, indicate progress ; and figures relating to primary education are more satisfactory than for some years past. The results of the university examinations eclipsed previous records, though there was a falling-off in the results of the First-in-Arts Examination. Owing to further difficulties having arisen, the transfer of the Rangoon College to Government has not yet been carried into effect, but doubtless will be without much further delay.

The industrial outlook is gratifying. The output of oil in the Yenangyaung and Yenangyat oil fields continues to increase, the revenue from this source exceeding eight lakhs of rupees. Experimental borings for oil were made in neighbouring districts, but unfortunately without success. The operations of the Ruby Mines Company were marred by heavy rains which flooded the mines. The Kyankpazat Gold Mining Company continued their mining operations during the year, but have since come to the end of the reef which they were working. Dredging for gold in the bed of the Irrawaddy above Bhamo was carried on throughout the dry season and proved sufficiently successful to induce the licensees to contemplate a large extension of their operations. The outturn of coal from the collieries in the Shwebo district increased slightly, but it is in little demand, as also are tourmaline, steatite, tin, and other metals. Under the heading "Manufactures" we learn that cotton-weaving and the spinning and weaving of silk give employment to a large number of women and girls, while competent workers in gold, silver, and precious stones are in increasing demand. Brass-work, pottery, brick-making, mat-weaving, the manufacture of salt, cutch and lacquer are other native industries of some importance. Factories are more numerous and employ more hands, but the number of women and children employed is still insignificant. Sea-borne trade flourishes and both the number of vessels and the aggregate tonnage engaged have increased. After England, in the countries dealt with, Austria, Germany, and Norway follow in order of importance. The value of the maritime trade is growing, and while, last year it did not equal the abnormally high figures of 1900-01, the normal growth in the sea-borne trade of the province was fully maintained. Imports represent 33·36 and imports 66·64 per cent. of the aggregate value of the foreign trade of Rangoon. Exports of rice formed 83·25 of the total exports and amounted to Rs. 9,65,80,809. Burma, on the whole, has much cause to be envied by less prosperous provinces of the Indian empire. The progress she has made in the last few years has been remarkable and there is every prospect of a continuity of her prosperity.

THE MOTOR CAR BILL.

The letter we publish to-day from an Automobilist goes to show that the rules under the Act, to which we drew attention on Saturday, cause dissatisfaction, while, as we have already pointed out, they are deficient in safeguarding the public. The particular rule objected to is the one which compels private owners to carry conspicuous numbers. The difficulties in identification which exist in Europe do not exist in Bombay. High speeds on long lengths of country roads, to the detriment of others, are scarcely possible in India, and we think the mere registration of vehicles is all that the circumstances require. Why should a man who owns a motor car for his own private use be placed on a level with a ticca-ghary ? No need exists for such numbers at present, and we think Government might very well refrain from introducing rules which have not been found to be necessary and which must certainly be objectionable to those concerned. The Bill itself provides enough scope and opportunity for the Governor-in-Council to introduce such rules should they become desirable, but, until then, their introduction is premature. As already pointed out the Bill falls short in the matter of licensing. For years past we have bewailed the unfortunate incapacity of the native Jehu whom fate has placed in charge of our conveyances. It is freely admitted that our coachmen are atrocious drivers, and it has frequently been suggested that some sort of training should be given to these men. But this has not been found practicable. How much more important is the licensing and training of the men who are to be put in charge of motor vehicles, excellent machines in the hands of an expert, but distinctly dangerous in the hands of a novice. Yet, under the conditions of the Bill, no examination, no training, and no qualification are required from motor car drivers. A license is to be granted to anybody and everybody who applies for it provided he or she is over eighteen years of age! No power is given to the Commissioner of Police to refuse a license. To be effective for its purpose the license should be a guarantee that the driver who holds it has a reasonable knowledge of the machine of which he has charge.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN MANCHURIA.

BRITISH commercial interests in Manchuria render it imperative that we should insist upon the "open door" in that region ; but those who are directly concerned with the trade of Niuchwang consider there is reason to be dissatisfied with the attitude of the British Government in face of Russian aggression. The commercial men do not, of course, see the whole of the diplomatic game by which Great Britain and America are undoubtedly assisting to hold Russia in check, but it is interesting to have the views of those on the spot. Mr. H. F. Bush, a Niuchwang trader, who addressed the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce the other day, puts it on record that it was owing to a British Vice-Admiral's want of knowledge that Niuchwang was occupied by the Russians in 1890 and not by the Allies conjointly ; and he urges that, if Russia is permitted to annex the port and Province, a very few years will witness the closing of Manchuria and Niuchwang to British trade and enterprise. If our Government is not fully alive to that eventuality, Japan, whose commercial interests there have advanced rapidly since her conflict with China accurately realises what Russia's predominance may mean to herself. Before the Chino-Japan war nearly seventy per cent. of the foreign tonnage trading with the port was British, but the figures now are : British, forty per cent ; Japanese, 35 to 40; Chinese, twelve ; and other nationalities, eight per cent. Almost the entire foreign-owned property is British, American, German and Japanese ; and the greater part of it is British, while the only firms doing business are British, American, and Japanese. The British were the pioneers of trade in North China, but, according to Mr. Bush, we are now likely to be ousted from the markets we have opened because of the lack of a definite policy on the part of the Foreign Office.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Marmora, were :—Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Petit and Mr. P. B. Petit. There was a large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen present at the Ballard Pier, who garlanded them and presented them with bouquets.

MR. HENRY EARL RICHARDS, the coming Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, is a gentleman who was called to the Bar in 1877 and has practised on the Oxford circuit. He was one of the English counsel employed in the Venezuela affair, and appears to have particularly distinguished himself in that capacity.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 19th December, amounted to Rs. 1,796. Total earnings from 1st July to 19th December were Rs. 35,952.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 19th December, amounted to Rs. 2,994, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 222. Total earnings from 1st July to 19th December were Rs. 61,221 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,065.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 19th December, amounted to Rs. 21,839, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 657. Total earnings from 1st July to 19th December were Rs. 2,82,329, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 10,583.

THE new time table between Calcutta and Bombay will come into force on the 1st April. The following are the particulars of the running on the East Indian route : Leave Howrah 6 12 p. m., arrive Bombay 1-30 on the third day, Allahabad being reached on the second day by a train leaving Naini junction at 10-30 a.m. Leave Bombay 1-15 p.m., arriving Allahabad 4-55 the following afternoon, and reaching Howrah at 10-27 a.m. next day.

ON Wednesday some children were playing outside Mr. Barrett's (auditor for the Nizam's G. S. Railway) house and Mr. Barrett's son remonstrated with them. The children took no notice, however, and Mr. Barrett's son obtained his father's double-barrelled shot gun and fired it off, injuring six of the children. Luckily the injuries were not serious, although one boy, 12 years old, was severely hurt in the leg. The police promptly arrested Barrett who was subsequently let out on bail. He will be charged under Section 337 of the I. P. C. before the Railway Magistrate.

THE "Tribune" writes :—We hear that his Highness the Raja of Chamba having abdicated in favour of his heir and brother Mian Bhoori Singh, the latter has been installed on the "gadi" by the Commissioner of Lahore under whose political control the State is. For several years past the ex-Chief had been but a ruler in name, his brother carrying on the duties of a ruler. The arrangement had been working so smoothly and successfully that the public is at a loss to account for the sudden and silent revolution. The startling report from Chamba will, we dare say, remind our readers of the fate of the preceding dispossessed Chief of the State who journeyed to England with the object of appealing to the Sovereign in person. He was of course, sadly disillusioned on his arrival in the land of our rulers, and failing in his attempts to obtain redress of his grievances wandered broken-hearted over the face of Europe till death came to his relief.

SIR HARRY KEPPEL'S death has snapped many notable links. One of the most remarkable was the fact that he knew as a boy one who was born in the time of his ancestor, the first Duke of Albemarle. This was Phœbe Hessel, of Brighton, who, disguised as a man, fought and was wounded at Fontenoy. She was born in Queen Anne's reign, and died in that of George IV. The lives of old Phœbe and Sir Harry, although they overlapped, covered 191 years and the reigns of eight monarchs of this country.

HITHERTO the greater part of the ever-growing demand for asbestos has been supplied from Canadian and Italian mines. A diligent search for new sources of this mineral that is required in such manifold technical works has led to the discovery in Finland of unexpected stores of it. Asbestos stone exists there not in small veins but in whole rocks and mountains. These districts lie in some places close to navigable water, in others from thirty to thirty-five kilometres (about 20 miles) from lakes, the outlet from which to the sea is via Viborg.

THIS is how a newspaper published at Milburn, in Indian Territory, announced its own decease :—"With this issue "The Herald-Banner" folds its lily white hands upon its bosom and turns its pink toes to the daisies, and Milburn, I.T., U.S.A., is without a paper, having witnessed the death of two. It has cost the present firm 253 dols. to advertise the town, the beautiful blue and fertile soils, and we now throw up the sponge and vacate to make room for another sucker. Ta-ta, au revoir, good-bye. We are going to do something for you that the devil will never do—that is, leave you."

IT is stated in influential quarters (says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post") that Sir Eldon Gorst, the Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, who has been in London for the past two or three weeks, will return to Cairo in a few days preparatory to taking up an important post at home. During his stay in England, Sir Eldon has made considerable progress with the arrangements for the conversion of the Egyptian Unified debt, and it is probable, the correspondent hears, that an early meeting of the various Bondholders' Committees may shortly take place in either London or Paris to discuss the scheme.

A MANIFESTO is being circulated against juvenile cigarette smoking. It sets forth that "in view of the great increase of late years in cigarette smoking among the young, it is felt that a strong expression of opinion may be of use in drawing national attention to a habit which is undoubtedly doing much to undermine the health and ruin the character of many English boys in the various grades of society. Whether to the public schoolboy or to the boy in the street, the evil is equally harmful, and we, the undersigned, cannot too strongly express our hope that every possible attempt may be made to deal with what we believe to be a very serious hindrance to the young life of the nation. And we would specially emphasise the evident duty of parents to control their boys in regard to this habit."

JAPAN IN KOREA.

[BY ANGUS HAMILTON.]

THE position of Japan in Korea is that of the paramount Power in a protected State. Japan, however, does not afford Korea much protection, as the aggressive determination, by which she advances her interests at the expense of the unfortunate little kingdom, encourages the aggrandisement of other Powers. The association of Japan with Korea goes back centuries, and Southern Korea bears many evidences of the warlike activities and commercial enterprise of past generations of Japanese. The wave of immigration, which brought those early settlers to Korean shores, has given rise to the impression in the minds of the Japanese historians that the neighbouring kingdom has been a vassal of Japan since the second century of the Christian Era. The legitimacy of this argument is perhaps questionable, but there is no doubt that until 1897, when the Treaty of Independence was promulgated, Korea was subject equally to the influence of Japan and the authority of China. The result of the war between China and Japan brought about the effacement of Chinese pretensions over Korea, leaving the road clear for that unmistakable domination by Japanese of the Hermit Kingdom which now describes the positon.

AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY.

It cannot be said that the outcome of this inter-relationship between the two States has been an unmixed blessing for Korea, writes Mr. Angus Hamilton in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The Japanese themselves lack that strength of character which would enable them to take up the education of Korea with any prospect of its ultimate stability. Indeed, Japan has been in the past, and is, even at the present time, wholly indifferent to the requirements of the Koreans and to the wishes of the Korean Government. She has conceived a line of action in Korea, and she has fashioned it to suit her own interests. The success, comparative or actual, which has attended her efforts has been quite fortuitous, while the people themselves have not been touched by it. It is even a point whether Korea has not profited more from her intercourse with other Powers than through her dependence upon Japan. Foreign Governments, with the signal exception of the Russian lumber concession at Yong-an-po, have respected her territories, while individual foreigners have been instrumental in repairing the condition of her agriculture, or her laws and education, of her finances, and of her customs. These improvements have naturally influenced trade, imparting for the general benefit of the community a greater degree of prosperity to the commerce of the Kingdom. Japan, however, regards Korea as the dumping-ground for her surplus population. She controls the trade, and supplies the markets ; she has appropriated the Seoul-fisheries, and through the medium of the Fusan Railway she has reduced the southern half of the kingdom to the level of a large Japanese province. In addition, there is no part which does not boast a large Japanese colony, responsible solely to Japanese supervision, and contemptuous of the Korean administration. By reason of the indifference of her consular officials to the bequests of the local Government, and owing to the inflexible methods by which she has prosecuted her policy, Japan has gained for herself in Korea a paramount position. She is the overlord, and the attributes to her power in the land are the instruments of her will. As a study in experimental Imperialism, the Japanese colonisation of Korea is not without its lesson. Unfortunately for Korea the work of reform has been pressed too vigorously, the lack of application in the natives preventing the people from sustaining the burden of the movement.

TRADE AND SETTLEMENT.

The claim that Japanese historians put forward plainly reveals how long-standing is their wish to annex the southern half of Korea. Even in modern times they have embarked upon one campaign in the interests of Korea, while they are now ready to go to war with Russia on behalf of the same nation that they themselves consistently bully. Their plea of Korea for the Koreans, however, is in curious contrast to their own lawless domination of the coveted territory, while the interests which the Japanese have developed for themselves throughout these regions do not disclose much consideration for the rights of the natives. Indications of previous incursions by Japanese into Korea are given by the affinity which exists between the language, manners, and local customs of the Japanese and the indigenous race. The existence of this tie becomes a powerful, if impersonal, instrument in abating the local opposition. Unable to obtain the secession of the territory which they so much desire, communities of Japanese have fringed its border. They have planted themselves wherever ther are prospects of trade, until the resources of the air have been tapped in all directions, and the control of the commerce is virtually in their hands. Trade has followed their flag, whether they were within the radius of the treaty port or engaged in forcing the hands of the local officials by settling beyond the limitations of their conventions. The success of these efforts was soon assured. Despite the stipulations of the treaties, and in face of the objection of their own as well as the Korean Government, the irrepressible activity of these pioneers of a past generation has unconsciously contributed to the supremacy which the trade of Japan has now achieved in Korea.

POLITICAL DESIGNS.

The expansion of Japanese interests in Korea has not been without political design. The integrity of her neighbour is bound up with her own existence. The security of Korea emphasised the safety of her own border ; and, while her own Empire has developed into a first-class Power, this desire to see the kingdom respected has become more and more the spirit of the policy upon which she has concentrated her individual action. She has fostered the trade with Korea because it drew together the ties which connected the two countries. She has urged the concession of ports, and still more ports, to foreign commerce because the preponderance of her trade in this open mart substantiates her claim to be the lawful champion of the race. The progress of Korea since the country came under her supervision has been more evident than any of the difficulties which have originated out of the disposition of the Japanese to bully and coerce the Koreans. If, upon occasion, the results have suggested that the blind cannot lead the blind without disaster, the rarity of mistakes reflects credit upon the judgment which has been displayed. This combination is, of course, directed against foreigners. Just as Japan is discarding those Western teachers whose genius and administrative abilities protected her in her days of ignorance, so does she hanker after the time when she alone may guard the interest of Korea and supply the demands of her markets. At present, however, it is open to question whether the Koreans will have overcome their feelings of irritation against the Japanese by the time that these have become thoroughly progressive in their treatment of the Koreans. The Japanese are more repressive in their methods than they need be.

MIGHT IS RIGHT.

The extraneous evidence of the power of the Japanese irritates the Koreans increasing the unconquerable aversion which has inspired them against the Japanese through centuries, until, of the various races of foreigners in Korea at the present, none are so deservedly detested as those hailing from the Island Empire of the Mikado. Nor is this prejudice remarkable when it is considered that it is the scum of the Japanese nation that has settled down upon Korea. It is, perhaps, surprising that the animus of the Koreans against the Japanese has not died out with time ; but the fault lies entirely with the Japanese themselves. Within recent years so much has occurred to alter the position of Japan and to flatter the vanity of these island people that they have lost their sense of perspective. Puffed up with conceit, they permit themselves to commit social and administrative excesses of the most detestable character. Their extravagant arrogance blinds them to the absurdities and follies of their actions, making manifest the fact that their gloss of civilisation is the merest veneer.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IS IT WAR?

Russia's Reply to Japan.

NO MORE CONCESSIONS.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Russia's reply to Japan was forwarded yesterday evening to Admiral Alexeieff, and if he approves of the same it will be despatched to Tokio, where it will arrive on Monday at the latest.

The belief prevails at St. Petersburg that Russia does not concede Japan's demand regarding Manchuria.

The "Times'" correspondent in a telegram from St. Petersburg says that the Tsar's hesitation has been overcome and that Russia makes no concession.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The "Daily Graphic" says there is no essential change in the tenour of the Russian Note to Japan since the 19th of January, and, though conciliatory in tone, it firmly declines to accede to the wishes of Japan regarding the integrity of China.

It makes concessions on other points, but this is the vital issue and Japan's resolution to reject the terms is unaltered.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6

A semi-official telegram from St. Petersburg states that Baron Rosen has handed the Russian reply to Japan.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says the Russian reply was telegraphed on the 4th instant to Admiral Alexeieff, who transmitted the same to Baron Rosen at Tokio.

According to an authoritative statement the overnment at St. Petersburg has gone as far as it possibly can to meet Japanese wishes; and if Japan is animated by the same peaceful sentiments as Russia it will receive the fresh proposals in a manner permitting eventual accord.

Baron Rosen is furnished with full instructions for a fresh phase of the negotiations.

The Peninsular and Oriental s.s. Palawan has sailed from London with a large quantity of ammunition for the China fleet besides 110 ratings and a few infantry.

The Post Office notifies that private coded telegrams will not be accepted for Japan.

The new Japanese warships Nishin and Kasuga have left Singapore.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Reuter wires from Tokio that it was believed yesterday evening that Japan had informed Russia of her intention to break off diplomatic relations.

All the steamship services from Japan to the North China ports and Korea have been suspended.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

It is officially announced that Russo-Japanese negotiations have been broken off.

The Russian Government has sent a Circular to the Russian representatives abroad, dated 6th inst, stating that the Japanese Minister has informed Russia that Japan decided to cease any further negotiations, and to recall her Minister and the whole of the Legation staff from St Petersburg.

Russia, therefore, has ordered her Minister at Tokio to leave Tokio with the whole Legation staff without delay. The Circular adds that such procedure on the part of the Tokio Government, which did not even await the arrival of the Russian reply, throws on Japan the whole responsibility for the consquences which can arise from a rupture of diplomatic relations,

General Ian Hamilton will in the event of war be appointed British attache to the Russian forces.

On the conclusion of hostilities he will probably proceed to South Africa to command the forces there.

Orders have been issued at St. Petersburg to lay the rails immediately over the ice of Baikal Lake to save the present delays.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

There are persistent rumours in Calcutta to-day to the effect that war has been declared. Several commercial houses have received intimation from their agents in the Far East that messages are rigidly censored.

RAND LABOUR ORDINANCE.

British Indians and the Mines.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Sir M. Bhownuggree in the House of Commons asked to have the exemption of British subjects from the operation of the Labour Ordinance specifically provided for therein.

Mr. Lyttelton said Lord Milner had already telegraphed that it was not proposed to employ British Indians in the mines and he was communicating with His Lordship on the subject.

THE COFFEE CORNER.

Wild Speculation.

Unprecedented wild speculation in coffee continues at New York.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Government and the Boer War.

"C. B's" REVELATIONS.

OPPOSITION AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The Amendment of Mr. Robson's to the address has been rejected by the Commons by 278 against 192.

During the debate Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman revealed that just after the Bloemfontein Conference Mr. Chamberlain in conversation with him proposed sending ten thousand troops to the Cape and asked him whether the Opposition would agree. He added "Don't be alarmed. The Boers won't fight and we are playing a game of bluff." I decided to endorse such policy.

Mr. Chamberlain denied using the word "bluff" and said he approached Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman considering that a grave national matter should not be treated as a Party matter. He told Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman that Government had offered not to take any steps whatever without consulting him, and Sir Henry accepted the idea.

"I said", continued Mr. Chamberlain, "I believed there was no probability of war, but our difficulty was to convince the Boers we were in earnest." Sir Henry subsequently wrote that the Opposition declined the offer and the Government must act on its own responsibility.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Warner's Team Against Victoria.

The return-match between Warner's team and Victoria has commenced at Melbourne. Victoria won the toss and in their first innings have so far made 269 for 4 wickets.

McAllister, 133, unfinished.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

It is raining in Melbourne and there is no play to-day.

THE COTTON GAMBLE.

"Bull" Operators Defeated.

Enormous liquidations took place in New York Cotton market yesterday.

The "bulls" were overwhelmed by an avalanche of selling and were routed.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

British imports for January show a decrease of a quarter million sterling and the exports a decrease of three-quarters of a million.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY.

Reduction in the Force.

The programme of the Colonial reliefs shows a considerable reduction in the Army in South Africa during the course of the year. Nine infantry and three cavalry regiments return between March and August and will be replaced by six battalions.

FREE TRADE COALITION.

A Significant Dinner Party.

THE DUKE AND THE LIBERALS.

Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and other free traders of both parties dined at Lord Wimborne's last night. This is regarded as the foreshadowing of a definite alliance.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

The Indian Marine steamer Canning leaves Bombay on the 11th proximo with the 117th Infantry and No. 20 Company of the 3rd Sappers, arriving at Karachi on the 14th. The Canning leaves Karachi on the 18th of March with the 104th Infantry and No. 8 Company of the 3rd Sappers, arriving at Bombay on the 21st March.

The transport Assaye will make an extra voyage, leaving Bombay for England early in April.

CHITTAGONG HARBOUR.

The Government of Bengal are about to depute Mr. Dumayne, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, to report upon approaches to Chittagong harbour and more especially as to the state of the sand bar at the entrance to the river Karnefuli.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

FIVE GENERALS VACATE APPOINTMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 6.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 5th February, states that the Duke of Connaught becomes Inspector-General.

It is understood that Lord Roberts desired to obtain the post for six months.

Generals Kelly-Kenny, Ian Hamilton, Brackenbury, Shone and Nicholson, it is notified, are to vacate their present appointments.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

Captain Wigram, A. D. C. to the Viceroy, had a nasty fall in the Officers' Jumping Competition at the Presidency Assault-at-Arms in Calcutta yesterday, his horse coming down and rolling over him. Captain Wigram, however, escaped without serious injury.

Lord Kitchener was amongst those present, and there was a large gathering.

The Jumping Competition for horses was won by Major Grimston, of the Viceroy's Bodyguard; and for ponies by Captain Foster, of the King's Own, Corporal Buckle, Royal Fusiliers, won the Gymnastic Competition, Lance-Corporal Harrington, of the same regiment, being second. The 6th Bengal Cavalry won the Sections Jumping Competition; and the Calcutta Light Horse the Files Riding Competition. The Royal Fusiliers won the Tug-of-War.

MILITARY LEAVE RULES.

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

The changes in the leave rules for military officers in India, which have been already briefly announced, are now published in full in the Indian Army Orders. An officer taking eight months' combined leave may take an advance of pay equivalent to the full privilege leave allowance or an advance of furlough pay. Combined leave will reckon from the date of being struck off duty to the date of return to duty. The restriction as regards taking combined leave only between the 15th February and the 15th November does not hold in the case of officers of the Indian Medical Service, the Military Works Services, or the Military Accounts Department who may take it at any time of the year. The restriction may also be waived with the special sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government of India respectively for officers serving under them. In native regiments, two officers absent on combined leave will reckon as only one absent for the longer period. It is also notified that in supersession of previous orders ninety instead of sixty days' privilege leave in a year will be granted under the existing rules to all officers serving in the military districts of the Derajat, Assam and Burma, and in Zhob and Gilgit.

ELEPHANT HUNTING IN MYSORE.

LORD MANNERS' SUCCESS.

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 6.

Lord Bentinck and party shooting in Mysore have had some luck. News comes from the jungles to-day that on Wednesday Lord Manners was conducted to within 30 yards of a solitary rogue elephant and dropped the beast with his first shot. The tusks measure 4 feet 9 inches, the body 10 feet 9 1-2 inches in height and 15 feet 4 inches from forehead to tail, but not including the latter. He was a matured old tusker. On the previous day Lord Henry Bentinck had missed a solitary bull, being unaccustomed to a heavy rifle, so that Lord Manners in shooting his elephant rested the weapon on the shoulder of Mr. Ricketts, the Conservator of Forests, who is conducting the party. The late Mr. Sanderson, of elephant-hunting fame, and who was Superintendent of the Kheddas in Mysore for many years, predicted during the late Duke of Clarence's hunt with him in these jungles that unless capturing operations were vigorously continued the forests would be overrun with herds in ten or fifteen years. This seems to be coming to pass, for Khedda operations have been suspended for a long time and the tribes in the forests are in constant dread of their lives. Their crops and huts are ruthlessly destroyed, a year's work often being demolished in a night.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. H. B. T. Batemen has been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service with effect from next month.

Captain Jacob, Assistant to the Resident, Western States, Rajputana, has one year's leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan, has two years' leave from the 25th instant.

Dr. M. A. Stein is appointed Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province.

Lieutenant-Colonel Younghusband, 27th Light Cavalry, has been selected to command the Corps of Guides vice Colonel Adams, appointed Colonel-on-the-Staff at Nowshera.

Major Bagnall, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry, has obtained an extension of the tenure of his appointment until August next.

ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 5.—Kane, Major, Beng., Sussex Regt, on duty, to Cawnpore.

Hutchinson, Capt., Beng., R.G.A., from leave from England.

Butler, Col., Beng., 5th D. Guards, on leave from Lucknow.

MacLennan, Capt., Beng., R.A.M.C., proceeding to Somaliland from Lucknow.

Orton, Lt., Beng., 1-39th (Garhwal) Rifles, on leave from London.

Black, Capt., Beng., 12th Pioneers, on duty from London.

Capper, Capt., Beng., 39th C. I. Horse, on leave from Agra.

Smith, Major, Beng., E. Surrey, from furlough from England.

Wiawood, Capt., Beng., 5th D. Guards, from furlough from England.

Kerrick, Major, Bo., R.A., on duty, from furlough from England.

Wood, Capt., Bo., 12 R. Lancers, from furlough from England.

Seabrook, Lt., Bo., E. Lanc., on duty, from Poona.

Baker, Lt., Bo., E. Lanc., on duty, from Poona.

Willis, Capt., Bo., R.F.A., on duty, from Natal.

Hepper, Capt., Bo., R.E., from leave, from England.

Houison-Crawford, Major, Bo., 107th Pioneers, from leave from England.

Gordon, Major, Bo., R.F.A., 107th Pioneers, from leave from England.

Skinner, Lt., Bo., R.F.A., 107th Pioneers, from leave from England.

Young, Capt., Bo., S and T. Corps, on duty from Mhow.

Evans, Lt., Punj., 12th Lancers, on leave from Umballa.

Freeland, Capt., Punj., R.E., from furlough from England.

Squire, Lt., Punj., R.G.A., from furlough from England.

Abadie, Lt., Punj., K. R. Rifles, from furlough from England.

Vernon, Lt., Punj., K. R. Rifles from furlough from England.

Craster, Major, Punj., R.E., from furlough from England.

Maxwell, Lt., Punj., 1-4th Gurkha Rifles from furlough from England.

DEPARTURES, FEBRUARY 5.—Freeland, Lt., Punj., R.E., on duty, to Lahore.

Bennett, 2nd-Lt., Bo., 110th Maharatas, to join to Quetta.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

THE DEFENDERS VICTORIOUS.

SPLENDID TACTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 7.

The manœuvres, which are now held near Poona, entered on the final stage on Friday. They were concluded about one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Moving from Tulapur and Wadu, where he succeeded in his plans the previous night, Colonel Wood decided to push back the invading force to its temporary base at Poona. The country bounded by the Indayani and Bhima rivers was the scene of the day's engagement and by nightfall the White Force was pushed back beyond Wagholi. Here the two forces encamped during the night. Colonel Wood renewed the combat next morning by sending forward the Connaught Rangers in the direction of Lohagaon to sweep round by the right. He also despatched a couple of his guns by way of Wagholi. The White Force had the road to Poona open, but had to fight a rear-guard action the whole way back. Sending some guns and cavalry to watch the approaches near Lohagaon, the White Force Commander retained the bulk of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to cover the retreat. The guns came into action as soon as the attacking force appeared near Lohagaon, but were unable to check the advance and fell back towards Yerrowda followed by some companies of the Sappers. The baggage of the force meantime was sent along and made the the road dusty. About 10-30 the advance skirmishers of the Red Force came into touch with the Highlanders three miles below Wagholi. Almost simultaneously the Connaughts appeared in ever-increasing numbers on the right pushing back the forces which lay between them and the sister-hills, working down in a wide circle towards the Mulla Mutha river. The Bund Bridge, the key of the White Force position, was then some 5 1-2 miles away and the road was crowded with baggage. The fight continued without intermission for over one hour. The Highlanders were forced to retire on the river, which was fordable in many parts. But before they could reach its banks a cleverly-devised flank movement had been carried out by the Red Force. Detaching two native regiments—the 125th (Napier's) Rifles and the 120th Infantry—with some cavalry the Red Force Commander had given orders to turn the flank of the White Force before it could reach the Bund Bridge and if possible to cut off the retreat. The movement was carried out cleverly by the above two regiments. Crossing the Mulla Mutha near Karandi village just below Munilwa village, the troops made their way along the river banks to the Bund Bridge and reached it shortly after mid-day and a long way ahead of the White Force. The railway-crossing and the road near the Bund Gardens were held in strength. The garden itself and both ends of Fitzgerald Bridge and the Bund Hill were soon also held in force and the retreat of the White Force was thus cut off. The baggage, while retiring on the bridge, had to halt just before it reached the corner where the road branches off to Yerrowda jail. A feeble attempt was made to reply to the fire of the troops massed on the Bund Hill but it failed, and the baggage of the White Force was plainly and unmistakably held up on the road and an advance of the Connaughts from across the plains, not long after, with a couple of guns would have made it surrender at discretion.

The manœuvres, therefore, closed somewhat dramatically for the White Force, who were unable to make good their retreat upon Poona. The Red Force accomplished the object which they had set out, namely, the relief of Poona by defeating the White Force and cutting off its retreat. The result may be summed up briefly as good. The marching and the eagerness with which the attack was carried our enabled the Red Force to press home their attack and snatch a victory.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Assaye, Captain E. R. Dowelle, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Southampton, which port she left on the 23rd December and called at Cape Town, Durbar and Mauritius, with drafts for different regiments, consisting of 85 officers, 16 ladies, and 11 children, 17 warrant officers, 12 ladies, and 17 children, and 1,216 non-commissioned officers and men, 49 women, and 31 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

FOR BOMBAY.

Lieut-Col and Mrs W T Kays and child. K R R C
Major and Mrs H Marwood 2 children, N Stafford
Major and Mrs J Donaldson R A M C
Captain and Mrs J B Woolham, Northampton Regt
Captain and Mrs L A Mitchell, R A M C
Captain S F Legge, 1st R Fus
Captain E L Vans Agnew, 2 Yorkshire Regt
Captain F C Nisbet, 1st Gloster Regt
Captain and Mrs F O Ingram, 1st Gloster Regt
Captain H G Street, 1st Gloster Regt
Captain D E Carme, R A M C
Captain A G Knocker, 2nd R I Fus
Lieut G Buerows, 2nd Lancs
Lieut G W Bond, 1st Warwick Regt
Lieut and Mrs M M Haldane
Lieut H A Davidson, R A M C
Lieut W L Steele, R A M C
Lieut J C Lenwy, R A M C
Lieut and Mrs R Stories, R A M C
Lieut J Mackenzie, R A M C
Lieut N D Walker, R A M C
Lieut F Fait, A V D
Lieut H Greenfield, R A M C
Lieut S F Pallin, R A M C
Lieut W Ludgate, R A M C
Lieut H Allen, R A M C
2nd Lieut H C Hall, 2nd Con Rangers
2nd Lieut O H C Molony, R D Fus
2nd Lieut L P Reeves, 1st Lincoln Regt
2nd Lieut A G Williamson, L I
2nd Lieut W B Benton, R G A
2nd Lieut A Herbert, R G A
2nd Lieut F W Leader, 2nd Con Rangers
2nd Lieut H R P Dickson, 2nd Con Rangers
nd Lieut P B Jones, 1st W York
2nd Lieut W Picton Warlow 2nd Welsh
2nd Lieut W B Faller, R W Surray
2nd Lieut B C Parr, Oxford L I
2nd Lieut R Stephens, Oxford L I
2nd Lieut R V Clerk, Scottish Rifles
2nd Lieut J Bailward, R W Surrey
2nd Lieut A M Bellingham, Middlesex
2nd Lieut L J Armrod, 12th Lancers
2nd Lieut J E D Prothero, Cheshire Regt
2nd Lieut A G M Cole, Cheshire Regt
2nd Lieut R N B Campbell, R W Surrey
Major R Stokes, R H A
Lieut Nesfield, I M S
Revd J Keitou Steel, C of E Chaplain
Revd F M Haywhrd, R C Chaplain

FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Lt Col A H Carter, 16th R F A
Br Col J P Ducane, 30th R F A
Lt Col H T Mercer, C B 1st R H A
Major E A Gartside, Tipinge, R G A
Major T C Caulfield, N R H A
Major St J W Parker, A S C
Major R Fitzmaurice, 91st R F A
Major A J Bastine, 39th R F A
Capt W Willmer, D S O, S R R A
Capt C A Sykes, N R H A
Capt R G Heyworth, 39th R F A
Capt H W Newcome, 16th R F A
Capt D H Gill, 30th R F A
Lieut P Shepherd, D S O, 91st R F A
Lieut J A Scarett, M R H A
Lieut E J Jervis Smith, 39th R F A
Lieut H J Adams, 37th R F A
Lieut J E Westgarth 90th R F A
Lieut R H Sanderson, S R H A
Lieut N Donaldson, R H A
Lieut T C Asher, R H A
Lieut W S Pillams, R F A
Lieut E O Dawes, A S C
Lieut A P Heneage, R H A
2nd Lt G M S Smith, R H A
2nd Lt K G Bittlestone, R F A
2nd A G Raleston, R F A
2nd C W Selbej, R F A
Captain and Adjt R Angland, R H A
Captain S F Stallard, R F A
Qr Mr Engish, A S C
Qr Mr R H A Wilkins, F H A
Revd Watson, C of E Chaplain
Revd M rsh Cotton, Chaplain

THE NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

ENTHRONZATION AT THE CATHEDRAL.

HIS LORDSHIP'S SERMON.

At St. Thomas's Cathedral yesterday evening the Rt. Rev. Dr. Pym, the new Bishop of Bombay was installed. There was a very large congregation, the Cathedral being crowded. The service was of the special nature appropriate to the occasion. His Lordship was met at the West door by the clergy, and having exhibited the documents testifying to his consecration the procession proceeded to the Sanctuary, where the Bishop knelt at a faldstool with his Chaplain while Psalm 122 was sung. The service was conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Scott and at the appointed place the Bishop made the following promise. "I, Walter Ruthven, Bishop of Bombay, do hereby promise to respect, maintain and defend the rights, privileges and liberties of this Church and Diocese, and to rule therein with truth, justice and charity, not lording it over God's heritage, but showing myself in all things an example to the flock. So help me God. Amen." Subsequently the Archdeacon said: "I, Archdeacon of this Diocese, install thee Lord Bishop in this Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay, and therewith give thee all possession, authority, and jurisdiction which pertain to the Bishop of this See, wherein may the Lord Jesus Christ preserve thy coming in from this time forth for evermore and mayest thou abide in justice and sanctity and adorn the place delegated to thee by God. God is mighty and may He increase thy grace."

The Archdeacon then conducted the Bishop to his throne. His Lordship subsequently preached, his text being 2 Kings XIII 21: "And Elisha died and they buried him. And the bands of the Moabites invaded the land at the coming of the year. And it came to pass as they were burying a man, that behold they spied a band of men and they cast the man into the sepulchre of Elisha; and when the man was let down and touched the bones of Elisha he revived and stood up on his feet." His Lordship said: You will I feel sure readily appreciate the difficulty of the position I which occupy this evening. I stand here as a complete stranger to you but as your Father in God. You all of you probably know more than I do of the peculiar conditions of this Diocese, yet have you here and now publicly testified in this solemn service that you accept me as the responsible head of the Church in this Presidency. It is well that we meet thus first of all in the House of God. Nowhere else dare I tell you as I tell you here that I accept in all its fulness the sacred charge which God has given me. I will not waste words in speaking of my own sense of imperfection and deep unworthiness. From this great congregation the prayer, the heartfelt prayer I am sure has gone up to the Throne of Grace that I may be guided and strengthened and blessed, and in that prayer I rest. May God knit us more and more together by the Holy Spirit in the love and service of His dear son, to the extension of His kingdom and the glory of His Holy name. I wish my first word to you, the word I shall speak to night, to be a word of inspiration. I certainly do not wish to speak of myself and I cannot speak, even if I would, of the manifold activities of the Church's works in my new Diocese. I want rather to put before you and before myself some great principle which shall govern our corporate life as long as God spares us to work together. The qualat miracle of our text supplies us with such a principle. It is simply this; the influence of the past upon the present. It seems to me that the dead bones of the Prophet reviving the dead body of the man cast into his tomb is a striking figure of what that influence should do for you and me. We stand solemnly enough on the threshold of a new order of things. You have recently experienced one of the changes which mark an epoch in the life of any Diocese. I mean of course the loss of your late Bishop, who I know had greatly endeared himself to you in many ways. To-day in my presence amongst you as his successor the old and the new are brought into closest touch. May newness of life be the blessed fruit of it for every one of us and for the church as a whole in this great Diocese. Let us consider how this may be. There can be no doubt that it is a law of life that the past shall transmit to us not only the best that we have but the best that we are. What is life but a long chain of golden links set first about the Throne of God? History, which from one point of view is dead and done with, is ever quickening and inspiring the present. Ages roll on, empires perish great nations pass away, but the spark of life smoulders in their ashes. They bequeath however, unconsciously, thought, speech, motive, strength to that which succeeds them. The past traditions of a nation, or of a church or of a family, are the secret spring of its present greatness and the inspiration of its future glory. As Emerson says, "The barons who brought the Magna Charta for King John to sign in the fields of Runnymead, little thought how far-reaching was their Act hundreds of years after they had been laid to rest. But we can look back and see how the same spirit which inspired them is the distinguishing mark and the controlling principle of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. It is the self-same spirit of liberty and justice, is it not, which to-day wields the people of India to British rule? So in the history of our Church: when Master Ridley went to the stake, in the words of Latimer he lit that candle of religious freedom which by God's grace has never since been put out nor ever will be. Again "a boy reads of the stirring deeds of Drake and Nelson, the campaigns of Wellington the heroism of a Gillespie or a Lawrence, of a Patterson or a Gordon and a new life springs up within him. A girl reads of the tender and devoted ministry of a Florence Nightingale to the wounded soldiers of Inkerman and a new idea of womanhood at once begins to mould her life and character. It is always so; the dead bones of the prophet of the past are ever instilling new hope and new power into the lifeless body of a new age.

It would be easy to multiply examples of what I mean in this application of our text, but one there is which embraces all others. It is indeed scarcely possible to speak thus of the past, too often disregarded and ill considered yet full of life and inspiration for the future, without going back in our thoughts to the great example of this throughout all ages. We stand beneath the cross on Calvary, we gaze in mute adoration on the face of Him who hangs there; on that face there are marks of soul and bitter suffering yet it is calm and majestic. We watch while loving hands relieve the cross of its lifeless burden, how tenderly do they compose those bruised and bleeding limbs! How reverently do they bear the Sacred Body to the Tomb! What does it all mean? Is not this He who said, "If be lifted up I will draw all men unto me" and "I am the Way, the Truth and the Life, no man cometh unto the Father but by me." Yes it is He. What then means the Cross and what the Tomb? That Cross is the Tree of Life and that Tomb is the gate of immortality; not indeed as Elisha's was to one, but to ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands, who even to the whole race of man apart from Christ are dead in trespasses and sins." There can be no need for me to point out how the living spirit of the Redeemer has touched into life and hope and love the hearts of humanity. It is by virtue of his nameless sacrifice and inestimable, Being that His Church is quickened, revived, transfigured from age to age. What greater proof of this could we have than the spread of Christ's Kingdom in remotest lands, in the gloomy forests of Central Africa, beneath the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas, over the burning plains and in the glittering cities of India? Has it been for the love of Christ and the life of Christ who would have had the least regard for heathen peoples for the lost and the fallen. Who would have cared for all frightful wreakage of human life, which strews all shores and saddens every heart? This love for others, this tender care for the poorest and meanest and most abandoned of our brothers and sisters is something deeper than mere philanthropy and civilazation? What is it but the miracle of miracles in human life? What is it but the virtue which proceeds from the Crucified Christ triumphing over the deadness of selfishness and sin and transfiguring all generations of men from the cares of earthly and sordid affections into the living warmth and beauty of the Divine Compassion—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Here then, for you and me is the informing vitalizing principle of the new order, of the untried conditions which lie before us. Here is the master key of the problems which await our Solution in the service of our church. Here is the spark which shall kindle into a flame of love the hearts and lives of those of us who are face to face as strangers to-night. God grant that it may be so. It must be so if the living spirit of Christ is amongst us and in us. That is what I mean. It is that living spirit of Christ which through a thousand changes has made the church what it is to-day, and that Spirit is with us still. It is the living Spirit of Christ which has linked together into the one Communion of Saints the inmost hearts of those whose thoughts about Him expressed themselves in a thousand different ways. That Spirit keeps ever fresh in our memories the best that can be remembered of those who have left us; it reveals to us the best of those who are now and henceforth close beside us. May that living Spirit of Christ be our own cherished inheritance of the past; our one controlling force in the present; and the light of our feet on the untrodden path of the years to come. Then surely no fears need daunt us and no doubtings of heart hold us back. Your one great desire and mine is to be faithful members of the church of Christ. Do we regard that Church as "Evangelical" or as "Catholic and Apostolic?" Surely they are one and the same thing in the strictest sense; the terms are interchangeable if we did but know it; and we shall know it more and more if only we extend to one another that patience and consideration, that love and brotherly kindness which are themselves the very fruit of the living Spirit of Christ.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

THE CONTINENTAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

MESSRS. Neill Brothers have issued a circular, dated January 19. They are inclined to regard the comparative decrease in the movement of cotton as the natural effect of high prices restricting business. "If cotton is not needed for shipment there is no reason why it should emerge from the interior, where many are holding in hope of the Bull's promised 15 cents." Mr. Henry Neill believes that, as in the case of the 1900-1 crop, when the January and February receipts were small, the later months will show a relatively large movement. Mr. Neill says, however, that he considers it quite possible, "in view of the increased wealth and speculative disposition of the planters, that 250,000 bales may be held back in the country, and thus reduce the commercial crop to 11,000,000 bales, unless in case of much new cotton appearing in August." Messrs. Neill say that they have been in active correspondence with the contributors to their Consolidated Estimate, and the result is a reduction in the average of the three authorities to 10,700,000 bales, "chiefly owing to Mr. Soady coming down to the low figure of 10,500,000, which none of our other friends are prepared to accept. Mr. Henry Neill's estimate is now taken as 11,000,000 bales, so that the actual average estimate of the four stands at 10,800,000 bales, which "we presume will be our finally Consolidated Estimate of the present crop, and this of such quality and weight as to be equivalent to at least 11,000,000 bales of last year's weight and quality." Messrs. Neill ridicule any attempts at Government interference with future contracts, for "the advocates of such ideas forget that the cotton business is carried on by honourable men, who adhere to their contracts because they have entered into them, and not for fear of legal compulsion." An interesting point is made against those who ascribe the present position of the trade of Lancashire to the fact that our spinners did not buy six, nine, or twlve months' supply at the beginning of the season, forgetting that had they joined Continental spinners and speculators in doing this, when there was very little cotton on any of the markets, they would have forced prices up to their present high level three or four months sooner (and without knowing whether the crop was large or small), thus greatly aggravating the evil. To talk thus is to pretend that matters would have been mended by spinners joining, with their large means, in the vast bullish speculation which has been so rampant and so injurious to the best interests of the trade, and thus helping to cause the most fearful debacle at the latter end of the season, when nobody had to buy, that the commercial world has ever seen. On the assumption that the Continental markets are self-contained and do not compete with us abroad there seems to be something in this.

Among the various suggestions which have been made to obviate a recurrence of the present state of things and the injury which it has done to the spinner, writes a Liverpool correspondent, it seems strange that one rather obvious suggestion should not have been discussed. Why, for instance has the American operator been so successful? It is because he has forestalled the spinner and has bought and held the cotton necessary to the spinner. But the market has always been open to all buyers. The spinner could, if he liked, have forestalled the would-be forestallers. In other words, there is nothing to prevent the spinner from following, if it pleases him, the very methods by which the operators have succeeded. What, then, have been those methods? The operator has taken advantage of shifting daily markets to buy gradually a very large parcel of cotton for delivery six months ahead, and has then held on to it against all comers. What is the position to-day? Any spinner can, if he pleases, buy deliveries for July or October or November, or even for January, 1905. He can, if the pleases, quietly accumulate enough Januaries of 1905 to last him all through next year, and he can next January call for delivery of every bale of it. One correspondent suggests that buying establishments should be set up in the South to purchase for spinners acting in combination, but that would first require the combination and next establishments in every principal Southern centre and in a great many secondary centres. Each of those numerous establishments would need to be equipped with first-class cotton buyers and with a small army of classers, weighers, samplers, &c., and even then they would have to buy in an open market free to every other trade buyer and to every speculator. But if the spinners bought futures of January, 1905, they would throw all the expenses and trouble of establishments for buying cotton upon the sellers of the Januaries. In short, it is quite possible for the spinner so to handle futures as to take the cotton out of the hands of any forestaller and to make use of the very weapon which has been used so effectively against him of late to defeat his enemy the operator.

What is it, then, which restrains the spinner from taking such a course? What, indeed, restrained him last season? Apparently two reasons restrained him. He is never been accustomed to look forward six or twelve months, and he has thought the price of futures six months or twelve months forward greatly too high. He looked at 5 1-2d, last October as a very high price. He looks at January, 1905, now and thinks it a very high price. He has thought that the speculator would repent paying such prices and the speculator consequently forestalled him. It would appear that it is on the view of probable price that much of the success of the speculator is really based. He has thought a price to be reasonable which the spinner has thought too dear, and consequently he has forestalled the spinner. But even the forestaller does not necessarily buy at any particular moment which looks to him unpropitious. He watches times and seasons. He began buying the Januaries he now holds last July. He is selling January and buying July now. It does not follow that the spinner ought to operate now for next January at prices which look to him fantastically dear. But it is clear that if he watches times and seasons and takes a lesson from these operators he may handle futures not only in his own defence but for the defeat of schemes aimed at him by the piratical operator. He has, at any rate, in his hand for use on occasion the very weapon which the operators have hitherto wielded against him, and it is rather surprising that so far no one appears to have drawn his attention to the fact.

The "summary table of the foreign trade and shipping of Japan" for the eleven months ending with November, issued by the Department of Finance, shows substantial increases in many branches. The exports of manufactured articles were of the value of 71,434,804 yen in 1903, against 68,824,354 yen in 1902. In manufactured articles half wrought the increase was much greater, the figures being 136,672,031 yen against 113,636,880 yen, the item of cotton yarns having increased to 30,174,207 yen from 17,452,634 yen. Raw products totalled 54,792,121 yen against 46,645,552 yen, the largest increase being in copper (coarse and refined) and the largest decrease in rice. The total exports for the eleven months, excluding specie and bullion, amounted to 262,898,959 yen, against 229,106,786 yen. The imports show decreases in 18,703,538 yen against 72,290,357 yen for raw cotton, 721,142 yen against 1,711,469 for cotton yarns, 6,577,577 yen against 8,639,682 yen for shirtings and cotton prints, 1,845,504 yen against 2,753,516 yen for cotton satins and velvets, and 10,411,639 yen against 14,253,874 yen for kerosine oil. The largest increase in imports is in rice—49,654,224 yen against 14,267,756 yen—and increases are also

shown among other things, in wool, sugar, dry indigo and iron and steel. The total is 289,500,850 yen against 245,042,760 yen. The excess of imports over exports for the eleven months of 1903 is 26,601,894 yen.

In a report of a paper by Mr. David Paterson on indigo read a short time ago before the Society of Dyers and Colourists, and of the discussion thereon, which appears in the current monthly issue of the Society's "Journal," there is a noteworthy statement by Mr. W. M. Gardner, of the Bradford Municipal Technical College, and one of the editors of the "Journal," with reference to the competition of synthetic with natural indigo and to the patent laws. Mr Gardner remarked that the development of trade by advertising and in other ways had been much more efficiently done by the makers of the synthetic than by the producers of the natural dyestuff. As an illustration he stated that the great Baden dye manufacturing company (Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik) has put synthetic indigo on the market in the form of blocks resembling natural indigo in appearance and smell. These blocks are compounded in such a way that when placed in water they are very easily reduced to paste and synthetic indigo can now be bought in India, the home of natural indigo, in that form. Moreover the process employed in making the synthetic blocks, which is something in the nature of mixing the dye-stuff with silica and starch has been patented in India, so that the producers of natural indigo cannot follow the lead and put their commodity on the market in a similar easily available form. These facts Mr. Gardner added must not be ignored in any inquiry into the reasons why artificial indigo is apparently rapidly replacing the natural product even, it would seem, in India.

The French Parliamentary Commission recently appointed to inquire into the condition of the textile industry has commenced its labours. It has already received a deputation from the Employers' Association that has pointed out many difficulties that the masters have to contend with, not the least of which are foreign competition and changes in fashion. With regard to the first, it was stated that foreign markets with which French manufacturers had formerly an exclusive trade are now closed against them, owing to the development of manufacturing activity amongst people who at one time looked to France to supply all their requirements in textile fabrics. The deputation also asked the Commission not to accept isolated cases of small wages as representative of the average rate of remuneration. It was affirmed that in some cases old and decrepit men were employed to perform work that might easily be done by boys. These old employes are paid about 15 francs a week, which is by no means the ordinary rate. The deputation also hoped that the Commissioners would not demand to see the manufacturers' books. In all other respects the employers promised to assist the inquiry by every means in their power. During the week the Commission inspected the mills at Armentieres, at Roubaix, at Lille, and at Tourcoing. The Government hope that the labours of the present conditions of life and labour in the French textile industries, which will be a valuable guide to future legislation.

INDIAN IRRIGATION POLICY.

The Irrigation Policy of the Government of India during the next few years will be of the most vigorous type, but it will not be possible to set it in full swing straight away. In the alignment of canals, the construction of bunds and tanks, the setting-up of weirs, etc., the most careful plans and estimates have to be prepared. Otherwise there may be wasteful expenditure of public money, not to mention actual damage done to land, already fertile, by interference with natural drainage. But here is another fact to be borne in mind. There does not exist, at the present time, a staff sufficiently strong to undertake new works on a big scale. Since the Irrigation grant in the Budget was raised from 75 to 100 lakhs per annum, it has never been found possible to spend the whole allotment, and 15 lakhs or so have "lapsed" each year. In the case of all Public Works no accumulation of funds unspent under Budget Estimate is permitted. The financing from year to year, and new allotments are made when the annual Financial Statement of the Government of India is drawn up in March Thus if the last ten years be taken it will be found that the total amount spent on Irrigation projects is much less than the annual grants added together. Now the allotment is to be raised to about 11-4 crores annually, and it is intended to work up to this gradually The permanent staff of Engineers will, therefore be strengthened by the engagement of men in England, and in two or three years important projects will be well in hand in various Provinces. In the Punjab alone schemes costing four million sterling will be undertaken, the final plans and estimates for these being now nearly ready. Elsewhere there will be smaller provincial projects started, after tests have been applied to ascertain the volume of water available from rivers that are not fed from the snows. In the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, attention will probably be paid to the building of storage tanks, and the application of the bunding system will be made on scientific lines. A continuous policy in the matter of Irrigation now appears to be assured, and it is in view to future requirements that the Budget allotment is to be increased.—"Pioneer."

JAPAN IN KOREA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Their conduct in Korea show them to be destitute of moral and intellectual fibre. They are debauched in business, and the prevalence of dishonourable practices in public life makes them indifferent to private virtue. Interpretation of the laws of their settlements as of their own country, is corrupt. Might is right; the sense of power is tempered neither by reason, nor justice; from day to day, their habits and their manners, their commercial and social degradation completes an abominable travesty of the civilisation which they profess to have studied. It is intolerable that a Government aspiring to the dignity of a first-class Power should allow its settlements in a friendly and foreign country to be a blot upon its own prestige, and a disgrace to the land that harbours them.

ABUSE OF PARAMOUNTCY.

"There are some twenty-five thousand Japanese in Korea, and the Japanese settlement is the curse of every treaty port in Korea. It is at once the centre of business and the scene of uproar, riot, and confusion. In the comparative nakedness of the women, in the noise and violence of the shopkeepers in the litter of the streets there is nothing to suggest the delicate culture of Japan. The modesty, cleanliness, and politeness supposedly characteristic of the Japanese are conspicuously absent in their settlements in Korea. Transformation has taken place with transmigration. The merchant has become a rowdy; the coolie is impudent, violent, and, in general, an outcast more prone to steal than to work. Master and man alike terrorise the Koreans, who go in fear of their lives whenever they have transactions with the Japanese. Before the Chino-Japanese war this spirit had not displayed itself to any great extent in the capital of the Hermit Kingdom. With the successfull conclusion of that campaign, however, the Japanese became so aggressive in their treatment of the people that, had the choice of two evils been possible in view of these events, the Koreans would have preferred the Chinese and a state of dependence to the conditions which were then introduced. The universal admiration aroused by the conduct of the Japanese troops in the North-China campaign of 1900-1901 has added sensibly to the vanity and egoism of these Korean-Japanese. Convinced of their innate superiority, their violence towards the Korean goes on unchecked. It threatens now to assume unparalleled dimensions. If the relations between the Powers are to continue upon a satisfactory footing in Korea, it will be necessary for the Japanese Government to redress those abuses which foreigners, Japanese, and Koreans alike have combined to denounce.

REJOICINGS AT BARODA.

A CHEETAH HUNT.

EXCELLENT SPORT IN THE JUNGLE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEBRUARY 5.

The European guests of his Highness the Gaekwar have spent an arduous but most inter sting and exciting time to-day. Before the grey appeared in the east the majority of the party located in the guest camp were out of bed and eating "chota hazri" preparatory to a stalk through the jungles with a cheetah. The mornings here are extremely cold, and there were not a few who regretted the warm interior of the comfortable tents provided by the Gaekwar as they bowled through the sharp air to Makapura, where a start was to be made for the Daniari Bed, a prolific portion of his Highness the Gaekwar's preserves, which are literally overrun with buck buck. Mr. Graham Lynn superintended the party, making the journey in a neat little automobile which covered the distance in capital time. The rendezvous was reached at Makapura about seven o'clock, and here a change was made from carriage to tonga in the case of the ladies, the majority of the gentlemen being provided with excellent mounts. The way to the jungle was very rough, but the country was exceedingly interesting and the distance was quickly negotiated. When the jungle was reached a short wait was made whilst the "kodakkers" of the party snapshotted the cheetah, a remarkably good specimen of his kind, who submitted to the caresses of the ladies in a manner which did not forecast the ferocity which he subsequently displayed when brought face to face with his prey. The first stalk was directed clear into the heart of the jungle. The Hon. Mr. Fulton, who took a keen interest in the hunt, ensconsed himself upon the bullock-cart carrying the cheetah in order to be in at the kill. The rest of the party followed at a respectful distance endeavouring to keep the cheetah in sight. The latter task was rendered more simple by the fact that recently the whole of the jungle has been swept by a fire which denuded the ground of vegetation for miles around. The ground is covered everywhere with light black ashes of burnt grass. Luckily there was not even a vestige of a breeze or matters would have been unpleasant for the hunting party,

A herd of black buck was quickly sighted, and the stalk was at once commenced. The bullock-cart circled slowly around the herd until it was lost to sight, and then the first kill was made, unfortunately for the party quite out of sight. However, half an hour later Mr Fulton was able to announce smilingly that the cheetah had secured his first victim, and there he lay under the tail of the cart, not a very remarkable specimen of black buck, but an evidence of the powers of the cheetah. Somewhat disappointed the party set off again, this time keeping closer to the cart. The second stalk was more difficult, as the buck evidently resented the presence of such an unwonted number of talkative humans in their natural abode; some of the ladies who were beginning to manifest signs of fatigue took advantage of the bullock-carts following the hunters, and after a patient stalk, which lasted over an hour, the party found themselves in the centre of a herd and the cheetah was again thrown off. This time he singled out a large doe and immediately made for it and threw himself upon its hind-quarters. The nimble beast was, however, too quick for him. He rolled it over, but rising again it bounded away amid a cloud of dust. Several fairsized buck had been headed off, but the cheetah, possibly chagrined at his failure and possibly winded with the brisk struggle he had been engaged in, sulked and refused to be tempted to make another stalk.

The cold of the early morning had given place to broiling heat, and the promptings of hunger suggested an immediate return to the rendezvous at Makapura. But the ladies, who must have felt the fatigue of the long tramp most keenly, expressed a strong determination to view a kill. Another stalk was therefore entered upon, this time the road home being chosen. For a considerable time not a single buck was seen, but an enormous herd was at length discovered, and a careful hunt was again commenced. The herd was thoroughly frightened and several times showed signs of breaking away and leaving the party without a vestige of a chance of making a kill. However it at length became used to the presence and appearance of the bullock-cart, and a favourable opening for a strike presented itself near to the cartroad leading to Makapura. The cheetah refused to perform his task and twice allowed a capital opportunity to slip by. At last, with all the party well up, the cheetah was let loose and he made a bee-line for one of the finest bucks seen during the morning. For two or three hundred yards the buck kept clear of his agile pursuer, but the cheetah with a tremendous bound at length threw himself upon the hind-quarters of the fated beast and brought him down. Even then the buck by no means lost courage. Twice he essayed to rise and struggled gamely, but the cheetah held him fast until the shikari's knife dealt him his death-blow. The cheetah was rewarded for his exertions with a haunch of his victim, and whilst the interesting process of feeding was in progress more snapshotting was indulged in. The morning's work could not have been more interesting or more excellent from a spectacular point of view, and the party were loud in their praise of Mr. Graham Lynn, who organised the hunt. Among well-known Bombay gentlemen who took part were Lieut-Col. Dimmock, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, and Mr. A. K. Leslie.

After the last kill the party made an expeditious move towards Makapura in tongas. A sumptuous breakfast was served in the Council Pavilion and, during the course of the meal, the story of the morning's sport provided a vivacious topic of conversation. After breakfast the party drove off to Baroda to engage in the festivites proceeding there.

From now onwards a public fete is proceeding on the maidan in front of the Laxmi Velas Palace. Thousands of Baroda's inhabitants have turned out to join in the general rejoicings. The maidan has been lavishly decorated, and a feature of the decorations are four large columns erected at each end of the ground bearing between them swinging electric lamps. Electricity has been freely made use of in the illuminatory display. Several inscriptions in changing colours have attracted a considerable amount of attention. This afternoon the Gaekwar's troops engaged in an interesting athletic and military display, which also attracted a large number of sightseers.

Last night half-a dozen elephants were sent down to the European camp by His Highness for the use of the European guests, and the majority of the ladies availed themselves of the opportunity of a ride. She enormous elephant which conveyed the young prince to the marriage hall was amongst the number. The guests have had no opportunity of seeing Prince Fatehsingh to-day. However, an opportunity of meeting the prince will doubtless present itself tomorrow evening at the state banquet to be held at the Laxmi Vilas Palace. That is the chief remaining event of the festivities. A lengthy programme still remains to be carried out. After the close of the Public Fete this evening, there will be a display of fireworks, which it is expected will eclipse anything of the kind witnessed in Baroda previously. Tomorrow afternoon the European guests will proceed to the Laxmi Vilas Palace to inspect the state jewels, and later on another programme of sports will be provided. After the banquet tomorrow evening a display of fireworks will bring the festivities to an end.

Everybody has enthusiastically enjoyed the events of the last two days. The time has sped by with extreme rapidity, and everybody will be exceedingly sorry to leave the quaint old city of Baroda, which itself is full of interest for the sightseer.

DURBAR AT THE PALACE

ADVICE TO THE BRIDEGROOM.

BARODA, FEBRUARY 6.

The main events of to-day have been the Durbar, held this morning at the Laxmi Vilas Palace, and the State Banquet, at which the principal guests of his Highness the Gaekwar assembled this evening. Another imposing spectacle was witnessed last night when Prince Fatehsingh conveyed his bride to the Palace. Notwithstanding the fact that the event occurred long after midnight the whole of Baroda was awake, and, as the magnificent pageant in many respects resembled that of Thursday, the wedded couple were accorded a tremendous ovation. The Durbar held this morning was an extremely picturesque function. The Reception Hall was crowded with the representatives of Indian states in every part of India, and the business of the gathering was the presentation of addresses, "dresses of honour", and general congratulations to the young Prince on the occasion of his marriage. The assembly numbered about 200, and among the company were representatives from the Chiefs of Kashmir, Alwar, Rutlam, Indore, Nadod, Bhownagar, Khambat, Vakanir, Palitana, Bana, and many other native states in Gujrat and Kathiawar. At the commencement of the proceedings his Highness Sir Siyajirao, accompanied by Prince Futehsingh and the Maharajah's two younger sons, and Mr. Kersaspjee R. Dadachanji, the new Dewan, entered the hall. Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Raja Nimbullkar officiated as the master of ceremonies. A nautch-dance was given before the opening of the Durbar by two girls from Tanjore.

Addresses were read from some of the public institutions situated in H. H the Gaekwar's territory. Among them were congratulatory messages from the High School and the Tata School at Navsari. These addresses were read by young Parsi students, Several of the deputations then presented H. H. Fatehsingh with dresses of honour and "nazranas", which were despatched to the "toshakhana."

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then addressed the gathering. He said:—"Your Highnesses, Chiefs, Sirdars, and Gentlemen—On behalf of the guests, my friends Sheth Veerchand Deepchand, the Hon Mr. Vithaldas Thakersey Mooljee, Mr. Balaji Pandurang, Mr. Bidorkar, Mr. Bhaishet and others, and also, if permitted, on behalf of this august assembly, I crave your Highness's leave to give expression to our feelings of joy and beg to offer our warm greetings and cordial congratulions to your Highness and Yuvaraja Fatehsinghrao and his happy consort on this most auspicious occasion of his marriage. The union is the more gratifying as it has joined a second time the House of the Gaekwar with the ancient house of the great Shivaji Maharaj; and we all hope that it will prove fruitful of the greatest benefit to your Highness's territories and our country. Yuvaraja Fatehsinghrao is now sufficiently grown up, and by allowing him to select his own bride your Highness has shown a very wise discretion and has given a practical proof of your Highness's sympathy for the cause of reform regarding the question of marriage among the Hindus. We earnestly hope that the education which he has received and the parental care which your Highness has bestowed upon him will benefit the Yuvaraja for the exalted position which he will be called upon to fill in the fullness of time. That of course will be in the distant future, for we all wish that Almighty God may give your Highness long life and happiness, but in the living present the education and training of Yuvaraja Fatehsinghrao will, we hope, enable him to take his share in the onerous duties of administering the state, and thus to a certain extent relieve your Highness of the burden of the state in your Highness's advancing years, so as to leave time and leisure for your Highness to solve the important problems of giving happiness and contentment to the millions of your subjects who have been committed to your care by merciful Providence. I also take this opportunity to offer warm greetings and congratulations to your Highness Yuvaraja Fatehsinghrao on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Native General Library. The President, Mr. K. R. Cama, an old and experienced educationalist and Nestor of the Parsi community, has telegraphed and also written to me to offer his congratulations to your Highness in my capacity as a member of the managing body, and I trust your Highness will be pleased to accept the same. Your Highness has been a patron of the Library for many years and the managing committee hopes that the same lively interest which your Highness has evinced all along will be taken by Yuvaraja Fatehsinghrao in that excellent institution. On behalf of the guests I beg to offer your Highness our humble thanks for the excellent arrangements for our comfort and for your Highness's princely hospitality during these festive days, and we hope there will be many such occasions in the future when the marriage of Prince Indira Raja and other Princes will be celebrated. In conclusion we wish your Highness and the happy married couple long life and prosperity."

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

H. H. Sir Siyajirao, the Maharaja of Baroda, in reply thanked the assembly for the kind and sympathetic expressions contained in the various addresses. "One could not help being excited with feelings of joy and gratitude at the aspect of such a splendid assembly of chiefs and gentlemen who had been good enough to come there from long and distant parts of the country for the purpose of offering their congratulations. He thanked them sincerely for all their good wishes and sentiments, but he would, he said, be trespassing on their kindness if he were to refer in detail to all the eloquent speeches and kindly addresses which had been presented and he would accordingly take that opportunity of offering a few words of advice to his son at the beginning of the new career upon which he had entered. His son would see how such a large and influential assembly of Indian Chiefs and his numerous friends and subjects took such a keen and kindly interest in his (Prince Fatesingh's) welfare. He need not express how, as a father, he had the welfare of his son at heart; and he should now prepare himself for the great responsibility which devolved upon those situated as he was and think of promoting the happiness and prosperity of his subjects. To a man placed in his son's position, a great deal of tact, judgment, and energy were required in the discharge of his duties. He had as far as he was concerned as a father given him the best training and education, and striven his utmost to befit him for a position which he would be one day called upon to occupy. It was not enough for a Prince to have only outwardly polite and good manners, but he must have to his utmost powers the great qualities of head and heart which were essential for ruling over his subjects with efficiency, having constant regard to the welfare of his people. He should always remember that the happiness of a Prince lay really in seeing his own people happy. At his time of life the Prince was equipped as well as could be. He had the good fortune to be the husband of an intelligent young lady, who belonged to the old an historical family of Nimbalkars, who were rulers for no fewer than six hundred years. He would advise him to look after the education of his wife, so that she might prove an able, sympathetic, and efficient helpmeet to enable him to carry on with greater facility and efficiency the duties he owed to his people. He started with excellent advantages, and it would be a surprise to him if he did not come up to the high standard that he expected of him with the training at home and the high education he had received at Oxford. He hoped that the young Prince would have the courage and manliness to discharge his various duties without fear or favour. He ought to study the views of others and try to discover their good points as well as their defects, and should act independently and conscientiously, paying due regard to the welfare of the country to which he belonged. (Applause). Rulers were also human and were liable to make mistakes, but they must try to make as few as they could. They would have, like others, times of difficulty and trouble, and they need not therefore be put out on that account. Difficulties and troubles had their own educating effects, and it was more so in the case of rulers than ordinary people. But one should cope with them manfully and try to overcome them as best as they could, because it was the narrow and rugged path which generally led to happiness and success. He could not on that occasion adequately thank his own wife, his friends, and his officers for the manner in which they assisted him in the discharge of his arduous work. Much depended upon surroundings, and the young Prince would do well to be always surrounded by those who would render his work lighter and more efficient. He should always remember that he had to keep up the traditions of his family to continue the work that had been done, and to do what had as yet not been done but what ought to be done, and that he should have for his watchword the word 'progress' and to do everything to keep progress with the advancing civilization in this as well as in other countries. (Applause.) In India progress was slow and it was the duty of young princes never to rest satisfied until they were able to remove the reproach that it was a backward country. In conclusion he congratulated the young Prince on the selection of his wife, which had met with his hearty approval, and he wished him every success in life. He finally thanked the assembly for their kind presence, and hoped that he would on some equally auspicious occasion welcome them in that hall." (Loud Applause).

On the suggestion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna three cheers were heartily given for the Gaekwar and Prince Fatehsingh. The proceedings were brought to a close with the distribution of flowers and "pan-supari."

Later on the State jewels were inspected by the whole of his Highness's guests; and in the afternoon a large company assembled to witness a programme of sports in the arena.

BANQUET AT THE PALACE.

SPEECHES BY HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR.

BARODA, FEBRUARY 6.

In the evening a state banquet was held at the Laxmi Vilas Palace. The tables were prepared in the magnificent Durbar Hall, which was beautifully decorated. They were adorned with foliage, plants, and coloured electric lights, and between them a charmingly designed fountain was situated. The company included his Highness the Maharajah the Gaekwar, Prince Fatehsinghrao, Colonel Meade, the Resident of Baroda, the Hon. M. Fulton, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal H. H. the Raja of Dhar, the Hon. Mr. Cappel, Mrs. Hervey, Mrs. J. Meade, Mrs. Lawrence-Mrs. Gell, Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Hyde-Cates, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs Hugh Harrison, Mrs. Procter, Mrs. G. Lynn, Mrs Arnott, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Reddiel Miss Meade, Miss Crawford, Miss Hyde-Cates, Miss Willis, Miss Lynn, Miss E. Meade, Miss N. Walters, Mrs Gordon, Mrs Gore, Miss G. Walters, Mrs Drumbiegel Miss Arnott, Miss Wollaston, Mrs A. Lynn, Miss Harrison, Miss Fulton Mrs Stevens, Mrs Ridgeway Miss V. Lynn, Mrs French, Mrs Oliver, Mr Lawrence, Mr. Anderson, Rev. H. Tillman, Mr. B Lynn, Mr. Scott, the Dewan Bahadur Samarth, Mr. G Harrison, Dr Baker, Mr White, Mr Kershavji, Lieut. D'Oyley, Capt Adamson, Srimant Ganpatrao, Mr French, Capt. Horrison, Major Lowis, Shrimant Anandrao, Mr. Harvey. the Rev. J. H. Beck, Col. Hyde-Cates, Shrimant Shivaji Rao, Lt.-Col. Dimmock, Col Leake, Mr. Gell, Col. Phillips, Kumar Shri of Gondal, Col J. Meade, Mr. G. Lynn, Mr. Oliver, Shrimant Sampatrao, Major Leslie, Mr. Procter, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Harding Kumar Kiritsinghji, Mr. Willis, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, Mr. Bibby, Mr. Joy, Gen. Nixon, Col. A. Lynn, Mr. Krumbiegel, Mr, Gordon, Mr A. S. Galtrey, and Mr. E. H. Taylor.

His Highness the Gaekwar in proposing the health of the King said:—Your Highnesses Col. Meade Ladies and Gentlemen It is with sincere pleasure and with feelings of deep emotion of loyalty, that I rise to propose the health of the first gentleman of the Empire. His Majesty, whose health I am going to propose, is known personally to many of us. There are several of us here who have had the honour and privilege of paying their respects to him in person. It was not far from here that I had the pleasure of welcoming him to my own Home when I was at the age of 14. It was here in my own palace that we gave his Majesty the best reception we could in those circumstances. Besides this there were several other occasions on which I had the pleasure of seeing him during my stay in Europe. Gentlemen, with these personal recollections it is with extreme pleasure and loyalty that I propose his health to all of you and I have no doubt that you will drink it in the same cordial spirit in which it is proposed

PRINCE FATEHSINGH'S HEALTH.

The toast having been duly honoured, His Highness the Gaekwar again rose to propose the health of Prince Fatehsinghrao. He said:—It is with unique feelings that I rise to say a few words in reference to the chief guest of the evening. This banquet, as you all know, is held in honour of my eldest son, who has just entered upon matrimonial life. (Applause), It is with feelings of peculiar emotion that I rise to propose his health. The duty of marrying one's eldest son is an event with usually only occurs once in a lifetime. When I think of him and the present events of his life I cannot help recalling some of the reminiscences of my own past life. It was some year ago that I was adopted, into the family here, and I well remember the time and circumstances under which I was adopted, and I also fully recollect the interest which was taken in the event at the time; and the care that was employed in order that things should run smoothly and well. The care bestowed upon that event was due in no small measure to the efforts of the chief officer of the State at the time, the father of the Political Officer that I have here to day in the Fort. It was he who set the ship of this State going. It was he who a few years after my return from paying my respects to the Prince of Wales, now the King-Emperor, that laid the foundation of that institution, the Scottish School, in which I was educated and in which subsequently all my children have been more or less educated. It was in that very institution that Fatehsinghrao received all his education under the very kind and sympathetic guidance of Mr. French. It will be extremely hard if I were to pass this opportunity without saying a few words in reference to the education of my son. It was under the guidance of Mr. French that he received practically all his education. It was from there that he went to the Bombay University, and passed Entrance Examination, and after that prepared himself for the Matriculation examination of the London University and Oxford College. He passed those examinations and went to College all feel grateful to Mr. French and the State of Baroda is indebted to him for the benefits which have been extended by him to Prince Fatehsinghrao. Well, great care has been bestowed upon his training. A good deal more indeed than is usually possible in private families. It was not merely because I was his father but because of the career which is in store for him that I felt it was our sacred duty to train him up—to train him mentally and physically—in order that he may be able properly to discharge the onerous and responsible duties that will devolve upon him. I hope the time will come when, if not many of us, at least some of us, will see him steer the ship of this State successfully and prosperously and in the interests of the people themselves. In saying these words I have only to ask you to drink the health of my son and his bride, who have entered upon what may prove to be a momentous career. The way before them is long and unknown and full of shadows, but it should be lighted up with the light of experience, prudence, self-control, and sense of duty. If his course is steered with the assistance of those virtues I know he will obtain sufficient light and guidance to go safely through all the difficulties and dangers that may beset them. At any rate I hope they will have sufficient sense and self-discretion to use that light to the best of their power. (Applause). With these words I ask you to drink heartily to the health of the bride and bridegroom. The toast having been cordially pledged Prince Fatehsinghrao rose, and in reply said: "I thank you all most heartily for the kind way in which you have drunk my health. This is the happiest occasion of my life and I am glad to have you here to share in my happiness. On behalf of my bride I thank you all."

THE RESIDENT OF BARODA.

Colonel Meade, Resident of Baroda, then rose to propose the health of his Highness the Gaekwar. In so doing he said: "There is one more toast to drink before we part and that is the health of the Maharajah, our host tonight. Ladies and gentlemen, I was perfectly prepared for his Highness's graceful and kindly reference to my father and I thank him most heartily for it. I have certainly known his Highness for many years, and recently I have been intimately acquainted with him. I first met his Highness many years ago, soon after his adoption by the late Maharani, her Highness Jamna Bai Sahiba, and of recent years have seen much of him, I can, therefore, tell you confidently that it is always a real pleasure to him to entertain us English people, as he is doing now, and that he has been most anxious you should all be comfortable, and enjoy yourselves while you are his guests. "You all know that Baroda, like other parts of India, has suffered much of late years from the ravages of plague, and from successive failures of the rains. Its Rulers had not however squandered its revenues and his Highness had from his youth upwards devoted himself to the work of enlightened administration and of fostering the resources of his state. The ship he steers has therefore weathered the storm without having to hoist signals of distress, or obtain aid from any quarter. Ladies and gentlemen, you will, I am sure, join me in congratulating His Highness that at this auspicious time the future of Baroda looks bright, and we will hope that these fertile plains will soon again become "The Garden of India." You will also, I am sure, hope most sincerely that the interesting ceremony, the marriage of my friend Fatehsinghrao, we witnessed on Thursday, may prove the harbinger of much good fortune and prosperity for His Highness, for his family, and for his State.

We will presently drink to his very good health, but before we do so Mr. Fulton wishes to say a few words on behalf of those of you who responded to His Highness's invitation, and have come here from other places."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fulton supported the toast. He said: "Before the health is drunk, to which in a few minutes we shall most cordially respond, I wish on behalf of the visitors now in Baroda to express to His Highness our grateful thanks for the great hospitality, with which we have been entertained. We have appreciated not only the comforts and luxuries, with which we been surrounded on every hand, but we have felt still more the unfailing courtesy with which we have been received at every point and the manifest efforts that have been made on all sides to do everything it would have been possible to do for our pleasure and entertainment during the visit. I am sure it will be gratifying to His Highness to know that those efforts have been entirely successful and we should be ungrateful if we did not carry away with us the happiest recollections of a most delightful visit. On behalf of the guests I thank His Highness for the great kindness with which we have been entertained and I wish property to His Highness, the State of which he is the ruler, and to the bridegroom whose marriage is the occasion of this festivity. I wish every happiness the world can give him."

The toast was then drunk and cheers were given for His Highness and Prince Fatehsinghrao.

THE GAEKWAR'S REPLY.

His Highness the Gaekwar in reply said:—"I can't adequately thank you for the expressions both the speakers have uttered in reference to myself, but I should just like to say a few words to indicate the extreme pleasure I have felt that you have been able to visit this ceremony. There is only one regret mingled with the many pleasurable emotions I now possess, and that is His Excellency Lord Lamington and his wife were unable to be present here as they had promised; but I hope, gentlemen, that before long they will be able to grace Baroda with their presence, and give us the pleasure of seeing them here as my guests. I hope Mr. Fulton, who holds a high place in the administration of Bombay, and who continually comes into contact with the Governor, will acquaint him with the regret that I feel. It is not because he did not wish to come that he is not here, but the high State functions which are continually proceeding in Bombay which caused him to stay away from Baroda. Before closing, ladies and gentlemen, let me again thank you for the pleasure it has given me to see so many friendly faces in Baroda during an event which will be an historical in this State. In India the eldest son is always considered of greater importance than any member of the fair sex. (Laughter) In this country he is always the first consideration. Let us hope that in the future there will be greater equality of rights between the two sexes. Western ideas and western education are one day destined to remove the inequalities which exist. I have an instance near me of one who has done his utmost to remove these inequalities of women is the Thakor Saheb of Gondal. His example is one that will be looked back upon with respect and reverence for he has done much not merely in voicing his opinions, but in actual practice. We do not properly estimate the value of women. They can help us and support us in many of our difficulties, and it is the duty to cultivate the power which they possess. If we did so the happiness of our race would be increased greatly. I hope that as western education increases amongst us the present disabilities of women will disappear and equality will be bestowed upon the sexes. My son is setting out upon a career of great importance to himself as well as others, and if he has received any good from his western education I shall expect him to bestow time and consideration upon the education of his young wife. (Applause.) If he fails in this respect, he will not be entitled to receive from her that sympathy and benefit that a person would receive from an intelligent and educated wife. I hope he will educate his wife as intelligently as he can in order that she may be a support to him in times of difficulty, moments of anxiety, and times of disappointment. If he does that I am sure she will stand by him in moments of difficulty and danger, and give him that sympathy which his parents, his friends even his own children, will not be able to give. I hope too that my son will dispose of the resources of the State for the benefit of the people. If money is not well spent, if the resources of revenue are not well looked after, if they are squandered away and used for worthless objects, the time must come when one must repent of the faults one has committed and the opportunities one has missed. I have done my best to help my son, but I do not hold with keeping a person too much in leading-strings either in domestic or in political life. (Applause). I do consider it of great importance that he should stand on his own legs solve his own problems, meet his own difficulties, and make his own prosperity and happiness. I feel sincerely grateful for the words which have been uttered in respect of the arrangements which have been made during the last two or three days. But it would not be fair to praise myself if these arrangements have been successful. It is only fair to award the praise to the president of the arrangements committee, Mr. Lynn, and his assistant, Mr. Harding, for the efforts they have made. If there have been any shortcomings, I will ask you to remember that Baroda is a mofussil town: it is not in store for him that I felt it was our sacred duty to train him up—to train him mentally and physically—in order that he may be able properly to discharge the onerous and responsible duties that will devolve upon him. I hope the time will come when, if not many of us, at least some of us, will see him steer the ship of this State successfully and prosperously and in the interests of the people themselves. In saying these words I have only to ask you to drink the health of my son and his bride, who have entered upon what may prove to be a momentous career. The way before them is long and unknown and full of shadows, but it should be lighted up with the light of experience, prudence, self-control, and sense of duty. If his course is steered with the assistance of those virtues I know he will obtain sufficient light and guidance to go safely through all the difficulties and dangers that may beset them. At any rate I hope they will have sufficient sense and self-discretion to use that light to the best of their power. (Applause). With these words I ask you to drink heartily to the health of the bride and bridegroom. The toast having been cordially pledged Prince Fatehsinghrao rose, and in reply said: "I thank you all most heartily for the kind way in which you have drunk my health. This is the happiest occasion of my life and I am glad to have you here to share in my happiness. On behalf of my bride I thank you all."

THE RESIDENT OF BARODA.

Colonel Meade, Resident of Baroda, then rose to propose the health of his Highness the Gaekwar. In so doing he said: "There is one more toast to drink before we part and that is the health of the Maharajah, our host tonight. Ladies and gentlemen, I was perfectly prepared for his Highness's graceful and kindly reference to my father and I thank him most heartily for it. I have certainly known his Highness for many years, and recently I have been intimately acquainted with him. I first met his Highness many years ago, soon after his adoption by the late Maharani, her Highness Jamna Bai Sahiba, and of recent years have seen much of him, I can, therefore, tell you confidently that it is always a real pleasure to him

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

It is a pleasure, a labour of love, to write of a stirring gallop such as fell to our fortunate lot yesterday morning, when Sahar village was the appointed tryst. A jack was found in a covert adjacent to the fixture, and from the beginning it was very evident that a good gallop was before us, for with a good scent hounds raced away, first over a stretch of melon ground, then over paddy fields to the Andheri Road, which was crossed some distance to the right of Chakla village. Then hurrying through the mango tope we enter the beautiful valley of Marole, along which we race until we come to a densely-wooded nullah, through which hounds hustle their quarry, who was here viewed by several of the field within a few yards of the leading hounds, but a cunning double and a sharp left-handed turn into an extensive patch of brush-wood gives him a lead of a hundred yards or so, and us another twenty minutes' gallop. It was here or hereabouts that several of the field found themselves confronted by a formidable cactus fence of such altitude as to be absolutely unjumpable and with never a gap to be seen. Rang at it goes a sportsman on a grey, but his craven steed was not equal to the occasion and the fence remains unbroken; at it goes another but with no more success; but now comes a gallant sportsman—an ex-Master—mounted on a big chestnut mare, and taking her closely by the head literally pushes her through, and at last the way is clear, for half a ton of horseflesh steered by a rider who cares nothing for a fall will clear a way through almost any fence in the country, and this is certainly a strong argument on the side of those who favour the theory that horses are better than ponies over the Salsette country.

Meanwhile hounds have put a good quarter of a mile between themselves and us, and are racing at top speed up the grassy slope of the hill beyond.

And now hounds encounter their first momentary check—their jack having temporarily eluded them amongst the many rocks which here abound, but after hunting over the hill for a few minutes they again pick up the line and hunt their quarry steadily round and round the hill and finally bowl him over on the side of a hill overlooking Vehar Lake.

JACKAL.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND NEPOTISM.

In this country which though of immense area contains only the English population of a large English city, it is extraordinary how closely in touch everyone is with everyone else. And this applies, especially to the military element. Through the "Gazettes" and the daily papers every appointment and promotion, every furlough and return from it, is known, discussed if worth discussion, and criticised if open to criticism, throughout the length and breadth of this great continent. In England, where in spite of well meant endeavour, soldiering is hardly a serious occupation, military opinion and military criticism is more or less dormant; but in this country where only professional soldiers serve, the closest scrutiny and searching criticism of every order issued and every appointment made may be found in any ante-room. The criticism especially where appointments are made is often crude and uninstructed. It is not infrequently taken for granted that one officer gets a decoration because he is the son-in-law of a high official, and another a Staff appointment because his wife excels on the amateur stage, without dipping deeper into the merits of the fortunate officer. Of course, it would be impossible for the authorities to take the public into their confidence over each and every appointment made, but it is open to question whether it would not be possible to extend the custom which prevails in the case of the Distinguished Service Pension of recording briefly the grounds on which some of the higher rewards are made. After a campaign the "Gazette" speaks for itself, the rewards are for the campaign: but a Birthday "Gazette" for instance may or may not contain one or two flagrant cases of nepotism. So also when an officer is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King, a post which not only carries with it the rank of full Colonel but also close on £200 a year, it would not be "ultra vires" to give briefly the officer's claims to the appointment. It is commonly reported that a system of marks has been long in vogue at Headquarters, so many being given for each campaign or other meritorious service, what the marks are or how they are allotted is apparently a secret of the deadliest description. Why so? Why not have everything clear and above board, and remove all cause for discontent and criticism often based on wrong surmises, by publishing this scale of marks?—"Pioneer."

SMOKE NUISANCE IN FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers, or at least a considerable number of them, will be obliged to you if you will allow me to call attention to the fact that the Municipality is neglecting its duties by not compelling people to consume their own smoke. Nearly opposite to this hotel there is a tall and most offensive chimney which evidently does not only not consume its own smoke, but exhibits gross and stoking negligence on the part of those who take charge of it. Only by stoking little and often, the fuel would be saved and the smoke nuisance largely abated. There is a similar nuisance at the back of the Yacht Club, and why the members submit to it I cannot conceive. Perhaps it is because the mingling of the smoke with the vapours of the harbour reminds them of London. I am told that complaints of this smoke-nuisance have often been made, but without any effect; but nevertheless I hope you will publish this letter as I have often observed, both in India and at home, that just as one is despairing of anything being done to remedy an evil one appeal more results in some action being taken.

India is said to be the land of the three P's.—politeness, promises, and procastination—and perhaps this is more distinctly marked in this Town of the three B's. (business, bandstand, and bed) in consequence of its enervating climate. It may, however, be urged that procrastination is a disease which has spread through all office-wallahs, and there may be something in the idea. Many years ago, when I was personally representing to the Secretary of State for India a grievance relating to important interests in Mysore, I observed that the Government at

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury:

CHARGE AGAINST A MUKADAM.

Laxmidas Naranjee, a Bhattia cotton merchant, was charged with committing breach of trust as a mukadam and an agent, between 30th January 1903 and 20th August 1903, in respect of 715 cotton bales, out of 1,103 bales entrusted to him by the firm of Sevaram Khushalchand, thereby committing an offence under section 409 of the Indian Pena Code. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co. appeared to prosecute on behalf of the firm of Sevaram. Mr. Branson, with Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai, defended the accused.

Mr. Don, accountant of the Bank of Bombay, was further examined by Mr. Davar. He said that on the 18th August the Bank had 6,93[illegible] bales; on the 15th there were 7,210. There were 250 bales short. The Bank asked him to remove 700 old bales, and he offered to substitute these. The godown keeper, Ardeshir Nanabhoy gave up to him the 700 and accused put in only 450 new ones instead of the 700 required and agreed to by him.

Mr. Davar: Is this the godown keeper's report?

Mr. Branson: Wait a minute; I object to it.

Mr. Davar: Very well. (To witness) Is the man forthcoming?

Mr. Don: He is not. I last saw him on 18th August, and he has not been heard of since. The Bank sent someone to his place of residence to ascertain his whereabouts. He had sent in a letter resigning his service, but without mentioning any address.

Mr. Davar: Under section 32 I put in the report. The witness is not here; he is in Damaun in Portuguese territory.

Mr. Branson: He is not a witness.

The Judge: He is a "person" not forthcoming under the Section.

Mr. Davar: I ask to put in this report.

The Judge: I think it can go in under the circumstances.

Mr. Branson: I ask the Court to reserve the question.

Mr. Davar: Why reserve the question?

The Judge: Say what you have got to say, Mr. Branson.

Mr. Davar: Very well, my Lord. I wont press the question. We have had enough of trouble and expense with the accused without the reserving of questions. (To witness) The 250 bales are not forthcoming and the godown keeper has made a written report in explanation?

Mr. Don: Yes, he has.

In his further examination witness said that on 20th March 1903, accused paid to the Bank Rs. 10,050; on the 27th of the same month Rs 3,820; and on 3rd July, Rs. 8,409 by a cheque on the Mercantile Bank. The following cheques of the accused drawn in August 1903 were dishonoured by the Bank:—On 15th August a cheque for Rs 5,000 drawn in favour of Sevaram Khushalchand; on the 17th, one for Rs. 6,200 drawn in favour of Khimji Visram; on the same day another for Rs 13,100 in favour of Harmandrai Fulchand; one for Rs. 11,200 in favour of Udemal Dhanba; and on 19th August one for Rs. 5,000 in favour of Harakhchand Ratanchand. On these cheques being dishonoured several Marwaris came, and the Bank furnished them with certified copies of the godown keeper's books from January 1903 upto 18th August.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson. Mr. Don said that for some years accused had been doing business with the Bank which was increasing in volume from year to year. On 15th August the Bank had his goods valued at Rs. 6,42,410, without deducting the margin of twenty per cent. On the 18th of the same month the Bank had his 6,93[illegible] bales, valued at Rs. 6,26,940, at the Bank's rate, but without deducting the usual margin money. A number of other mukadams had business with the Bank in the same manner as the accused.

Re-examined, witness said against the Rs. 6,21,940 on the 18th August, the deduction of Rs. 1,25,388 as the Bank's twenty per cent margin money would have to be made, and accused would be then entitled to draw Rs. 5,14,552 but he had instead of it drawn Rs. 5,14,894, and therefore had drawn in his account by about thirteen thousand and odd rupees.

Mr. Dhanjibhai Jamshedji, head godown keeper to the Bank, was next examined.

Mr. Davar: Who is the man you know as Sunderji Keshavji.

The Witness: I dont know myself but I am told he is the accused Laxmidas Naranji.

The Judge: That is the way we all deny personal knowledge of men we know. (Laughter.)

Witness further deposed accused had Jatha No. 53 on the Apollo Reclamation on which were put two boards of the Bank, but on the godowns there were none.

Dr. Davar: Dont you know that about one thousand bales have disappeared from the Bank's godowns which were in charge of Ardeshir Nanabhoy?

The Witness: I know some bales have disappeared.

The Judge: Are you responsible for it?

The Witness: No, my Lord; the godown keeper is responsible.

The Judge: Then why don't you reply plainly, and say so.

Mr. Davar: Had you any board on accused's other Jatha No. 52 Apollo Reclamation?

The Witness: No.

Mr. Branson: Do you know raw cotton is kept there, and not pressed bales?

The Witness: I believe raw cotton is kept.

Mr. Davar: I believe that is all the information my learned friend has got by his cross-examination.

Mr. Branson: While my learned friend has the advantage of me in many such beliefs, I have got only one belief. (Laughter.)

More evidence was recorded. The accused in his statement, said he had entered into an arrangement with the complainant's firm to advance him money. He acted as their mukadam. He had bought 1,103 bales from different merchants between January and May, and sold 383 bales Sevaram Khushalchand, the complainant's firm, paid for the bales purchased; and received the money of the bales sold. He received moneys from the Bank on the pledge of 7,825 bales. Receiving cash advances from the Bank he paid the sellers of goods. The 1,103 bales were his; they remained in his godowns and formed part of the 7,825 bales. Because his cheques were dishonoured by the Bank the munim and persons of Sevaram's firm came to him on 16th August. As regarded the first part of exhibit A 28 the munim Balkrishna came to his shop and told him something about the expected arrival of his master's son, in consequence of which he passed to him the writing. He informed the munim that the bales belonged to him, and there was no necessity for him to pass a writing. Chunilal Bhagirath the new munim, was not present at the time. On 19th August he wrote the postscript to the memorandum on the road between Marine Lines and Churchgate in Sevaram's carriage. The writing was obtained from him by fraud. On 3rd July he wrote the memorandum A 29 and gave it to Balkrishna. When Balkrishna and Gopikishan came to him he gave them a note on his man to show the 715 bales belonging to Sevaram. He did not see Mr Pakvasa at the time. In the evening Balkrishna did not come back and say the bales were not shown. He did not see Mr. Chandulal there. He did not promise to send the man the next morning to Colaba.

The Judge: Then the story told by the witnesses is false?

The Accused: It is false.

The Judge: Can you state why the witnesses have come forward and told a false story that would ruin you?

The Accused: I can give no reason.

At the suggestion of Mr. Branson, his Lordship asked the accused any explanation which he might have to make with regard to exhibit A 28. The accused said, On 28th June Balkrishna came to his shop and said his master's son had come to Bombay, and in respect of the value of the bales there was no writing whatever. He replied: "If you want your money, take away your name." Balkrishna said "I don't want money, but there is no harm in passing a writing." "; and he passed the writing A 28.

Mr. Davar then summed up the evidence that he had called for the prosecution. Not a single point had been left unproven. Every statement the learned counsel had made in his opening statement had been proved not only by oral evidence, but by documentary evidence, produced not by the prosecution, but by the accused himself. The accused had begun a career of the most rash speculation in cotton. He had collected at one time some 7,00 bales in his godowns; he had rented a whole street of godowns; and he wanted to create a corner in cotton even though on a smaller scale than the cotton corners tried in other countries. The mode of his business had been far from honest, and he had committed a gross fraud on the merchants of Bombay. The prosecution had proved that they had paid every rupee of the price of the 1,103 bales of cotton. The learned counsel then entered into details of the several transactions which had been deposed to in the evidence.

Mr. Branson in addressing the jury for the defence said his learned friend should not have so far forgotten what was due to his position and to the dignity of the court as to indulge in virulent declamation against the accused, more virulent than was ever known in this court. The learned counsel went so far as to remark that there could possibly be no defence for the case he thought he had made out for the prosecution. His learned friend might think what he pleased about the weight of the evidence that had been called. The jury were, however the proper judges of the facts of the case; and his lordship would guide them as to the law. The accused had been in large business for the last ten years and yet had been able to keep his head above water. As he told Mr. Chandulal, if he had been left to himself, he would have been able to extricate himself from his difficulties. He had dealt with the Bank of Bombay to the amount of Rs. 6,42,000, against which there was an over-draft of only Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. There was absolutely nothing shown by the prosecution to justify the statement that the accused had dealt fraudulently. No attempt had been made to show that his books had been kept in anything but a proper and mercantile way. Going into the details of the transactions entered into with the Bank of Bombay, the learned counsel remarked that, if his clients securities had not been tampered with by an underling of the Bank, there would have been to his credit 7,800 bales instead of about 6,100 bales, and accused would have been in a far better position than he was represented to have been. It was tried to make the accused responsible for the wrong-doing of the Bank underling which was wholly unjustifiable. It was possible that the accused might be responsible for having broken a contract, and he might be liable for the breach of contract in a civil court but it was absurd to make him responsible for criminal breach of trust in a criminal court. The learned counsel commented upon the overcast which had led the solicitor for the prosecution into making conflicting statements in regard to some of the transactions in the case. The learned counsel went into the details of the transactions to show that no documentary evidence had been produced as to the charges for muka damage or rent for the bales in the godowns. All the relations between the accused and the complainant pointed to the former being the owner of the goods, and not the latter. It appeared that the accused was the master of the situation; he was entitled to sell when he pleased, subject to making up the loss that might accrue. The learned counsel alluded to other circumstances to show that the accused was the owner of the goods, and not the complainant. The evidence showed that the purchases of the bales were made in the name of the accused; therefore on this point, the jury were asked not to draw an inference adverse to the accused. The witnesses for the prosecution had professed ignorance as to the boards put up in the accused's godowns to show that the goods belonged to or were placed with the Bank of Bombay. If they had stated that there were such boards put up at the accused's jathas as they are put up in the jathas of other merchants the case for the prosecution would have crumbled to pieces. The fact was that the accused had put up such boards at his jathas during the last five years. Having gone through the main circumstances of the case, the learned counsel asked where was the evidence to show any fraudulent intention on the part of the prisoner? If the jury accepted the explanations which the learned counsel gave relating to his client's transactions they would see that there had been no misappropriation, and no dishonest intention on the part of the prisoner. The learned counsel concluded by asking the jury to give his client the benefit of any doubt in the case.

His Lordship, summing up the whole case to the jury, explained the law relating to criminal breach of trust, and reviewed the main points of the case as made out for the prosecution.

His Lordship thought it unnecessary to take the jury through all those transactions which had passed between the parties under the conditions stated because the accused had admitted in his examination that all the cotton complained of was paid for by the complainant's firm. But the other relationship in which the accused stood to the complainant's firm was that of mukadam. On this relationship of mukadam and agent was the prosecution based. There could be no doubt whose property the goods were and accused had admitted it but he had contended that the document in which he had acknowledged the complainant's ownership was obtained from him by fraud. The question was: Was there a trust created between the complainant and the accused, and whether accused had committed a breach of the trust? Mukadams on the Cotton Green were entrusted with this class of goods, and the accused had accepted the bales on the understanding on which the other mukadams accepted. Complainant's bales formed part of the seven thousand bales on which the accused had received advances of over five lakhs of rupees. He had thereby taken the property out of the power of the complainant, and it was now in the hands of the Bank of Bombay and in their godowns. Though the complainant went to the godowns to identify the property, he did lose his dominion over it. With regard to the hold on the godowns, Mr. Branson had stated that the complainant knew very well that the hold was by the Bank, but witnesses had deposed that though boards had been put up on a Jatha there were none on the godowns.

Mr. Branson asked that the point about the complainant's two receipts passed to the accused for the two sales of bales, in which the complainant spoke to the accused as "your goods" must be made quite clear to the jury.

Mr. Davar said it was positively objectionable on the part of his learned friend, whom he had allowed to speak on two or three points in the midst of the charge to put in remarks in his client's favour. His learned friend had no right to pass remarks between his Lordship's summing-up and the jury's verdict.

The jury having retired to consider their verdict, Mr. Branson said that the jury ought to have been directed on the point whether the accused's having obtained repeated loans from the Bank to the complainant's knowledge, did not make the property in the goods pass to the accused?

Mr. Davar said his learned friend might remember that the goods were bought and paid for by the complainant's firm in their own name. The wording "Your goods" in the receipts did not mean an acknowledgement of ownership; it was simply a colloquialism in the vernacular language.

After an absence of twenty-five minutes the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of criminal breach of trust as a mukadam and the Judge sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions stand adjourned till this morning.

LECTURE ON LHE AVESTA AND TIIE BIBLE.

At the C. M. S. Lecture Hall, Grant Road, on Saturday, the Rev. H. McNeile delivered a lecture on the Miracles of the Avesta and the Bible. The following is a summary of the lecture:—

The miracles of the Avesta are not numerous if revelation and wonders in the spiritual world are left out of consideration; in fact there are but two occasions on which they are mentioned, though later Parsee writings insert them freely into the story of Zoroaster's own life. One of these occasions is during the reign of Yima, a pre-historical king. The 2nd Fargard of the Vendidad records that Yima enlarged the world when the population of men and cattle had become too great for it; he enlarged it three times until it was double its original size; and that he banished from it cold and heat disease and death. This latter miracle is mentioned elsewhere also. The other occasion is the slaughter by Trastaona of the mightiest Druj in the corporal world. These miracles can scarcely be said to add much to the contents of the Avesta, nor do they go far towards proving the truth of the book. The Bible miracles are grouped chiefly but not exclusively round four great epochs of history, and are closely interwoven into the thread of the narrative. (A) The deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt and their settlement in the land of Canaan is the first of these epochs. Moses demanded their release from the bondage to which Pharaoh had reduced them, and enforced his demand with miraculous signs; when these failed to move Pharaoh a succession of plagues followed; the Red Sea was crossed by a miracle; the people were sustained by miracles for 40 years; and then Joshua, the successor of Moses, wrought further miracles in conquering the promised land. (B) The second epoch was the period of the prophets Elijah and Elisha, who were sent to recall the people from the idolatry into which their kings were leading them. The miracles which these prophets wrought were very varied in character and included raising dead persons to life. (C) The third epoch was the Captivity. When God allowed his people to be carried captive for their sins and detained in Babylon, he showed himself still their strong protector: Daniel by unfolding and interpreting the dream which king Nebuchadnezzar had forgotten obtained viceregal power; the three men Nebuchadnezzar threw into the furnance because they would not worship his idol came out of the flames unhurt; the impiety of Belshazzar was rebuked by a hand coming and writing his condemnation on the wall of his palace; and when Darius cast Daniel into the den of lions for persisting in the worship of God, the mouths of the lions were closed so that they could not hurt him. (D) The fourth and last great epoch of miracles was the establishment of Christianity to supersede Judaism. For three years Jesus Christ commended his Gospel by healing every kind of sickness and doing other miracles of beneficence; at his departure he promised that his disciples should be enabled to do similar works, and the promise was fulfilled. The chief miracle of this fourth group is the greatest in the whole Bible; it sheds its influence upon us to this day, and certifies us of the truth of all the rest. It is the resurrection of Jesus Christ himself from the dead, in fulfilment of his own previous declaration that he would rise. The purpose of these miracles was to bring conviction of the presence and power of God with the prophet who wrought them; and in the case of Jesus Christ this conviction includes assurance of the truth of his word, so that we are fully certified that he is the Son of God, that through his death we receive remission of sin, and that he will come again to be the judge of the quick and dead. This miracle, which is abundantly verified, is the strong foundation of our acceptance of Christianity.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place at Holy Saviour's Church Tynemouth on February 10th, between Engineer Lieut. Ernest Folliott Baker, R. N., younger son of the late Montagu Bernard Baker, I. C. S., Bombay, Wester Hall, Humsbaugh-on-Tyne, and Mary Kathleen, eldest daughter of T. H. Taylor, 12 Prior's Terrace, Tynemouth.

"LEARN TO THINK IMPERIALLY."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S INJUNCTION TO THE CITY.

A GREAT DAY FOR TARIFF REFORM.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN brought his first great campaign in the rousing of the nation to the necessity for moving with the times to a glorious close in the city of London. As it opened, so it ended in a might triumph for the cause and a striking tribute to they man.

Mr. Chamberlain, who described his audience as his fellow-citizens, said the meeting was a fitting conclusion to the series which he had attended in the great centres of commerce and industry. In the country his views were known but the views of the citizens were not known whatever they were they had an important bearing on the situation. Their views were of exceptional value on the subject which they were most competent to decide. He was told that London's prosperity was so firmly rooted that arguments successful in other centres would have no weight there, and it would be necessary to speak to them in a different manner. He did not accept that view. (Cheers) Personally he was totally unable to separate this great city, the Metropolis of the Empire from the king dom of which it formed a part. He was still less inclined to believe that here, in the very heart of the United Kingdom, here in the nerve-centre of the Empire an appeal to Imperial sentiments which they had done so much to gain would be unnecessary, and despite that there he should find his hardest task, he was persuading them to find a line upon which alone this great Empire could be consolidated.

FALSE PROPHECIES.

What were the arguments which he had adduced elsewhere, and which he was told would not be appropriate in that hall? He had pointed out that fifty years ago they altered their national policy for a definite purpose in order to secure free exchange with all nations of the world but we did not possess a free exchange. (Cheers.) We never had it. We had free imports instead (laughter)—a very different thing. Cobden prophesied that all nations would be converted to his doctrines. No nations had yet been converted but we were still asked to believe in the prophet. The system of so-called Free Trade was adopted on predictions which had not been fulfilled. Although we were prosperous the growth of prosperity was less rapid than before. The prosperity of those who had not adopted this fiscal religion advanced more quickly, and we were losing our position in the world.

He had urged that the future of the country as a country of production, as the creator of new wealth, and not merely the hoarder of invested security, depended mainly upon the continuance of its position as the centre and head of the Empire. (Applause.) Those were the questions that he had raised in the country. Why should they in London be indifferent to those considerations? They were the greatest manufacturing centre in the world. There was nothing that affected the general position of our trade and commerce that did not affect them. Nowhere else had the action of hostile tariffs been more injurious, nowhere else had the dumping of goods an item been more prejudical than to certain parts of London. But he was told it would not affect the City. (Laughter.) The City was the greatest distributing agency in the world, it was said. Whether it distributed foreign or British goods, it was said, would not matter so long as they had their toll and commission. London was cosmopolitan it was stated, but he considered no city was more alive to its duties and responsibilities than the City of London. (Cheers.) He asked them whether the fact that they were the clearing-house of the world was not pulling patriotism on one side and a very shortsighted view of their personal interests. (Applause.)

QUAINT TESTIMONIES.

There had been of late years a large increase in the number of foreign banks and foreign financial and commercial agencies. He was told this was a testimony to their supremacy. (Laughter.) If it had happened in any other city he would think it was the outcome of the growth of the competition they had to face. (Cheers) He asked if anyone knowing about the city could seriously maintain that either its financial or distributing position was the thing which stood alone isolated and independent of all the influences which affected the rest of the country? Did they think it could support itself? Did they suppose that it could be maintained in the face of any serious falling off in the industries of the country in the face of any great change in the position of this country as compared with other nations? If the occupation of the population had changed, those who in former times were their producers were seeking other employment, and though they might receive an equal wage their importance as an element in the greatness of the Empire was very seriously diminished.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE OF THE WORLD.

Why was London the clearing-house of the world? Was it not because of the productive energy and capacity which was behind it? Was it not because they had been constantly creating new wealth and because of the multiplicity, variety and extent of their transactions? At least they could recognise that the prosperity of London was illimitably connected with the prosperity and greatness of the Empire, of which it was the centre. The lesson of history was that banking was not the creator of our prosperity not the cause of our wealth but the consequences of our wealth, and if industrial energy and development were hindered finance would follow the trade of other countries which were more successful than themselves. That was not a prediction based on theory. It was the lesson of history, and the lesson we could derive from other States that preceded us. He had no special argument to address to the City of London. He addressed them as Britons and as patriots. (Cheers).

The question he put was. Was the policy of free imports adopted under circumstances absolutely different from our present position? Was it good for us as it might have been and as he believed it was good for our ancestors? Was this policy most conducive to the maintenance of our commercial supremacy? No. Above all, would this policy break through the bonds of Empire and bring us closer to the great nation that was rising up across the seas? Would it prepare us for the struggle which must inevitably come? (Cheers.) What was the answer? If they had time to read the speeches of all his opponents they would discover the irrelevent matter and personal abuse which enlivened the controversy, but did not add anything to the argument. If they had been able to do that they would find that all their case substantially rested upon one proposal and that was that under the policy of free imports, which they adopted fifty years ago, they were better off than they were thirty, even ten years ago.

LEAVE WELL ALONE.

It was said: Why cannot you leave well alone. (Laughter.) All reformers had to meet that arguments. (Laughter). The argument had been triumphantly borne out, he understood, by the recent Board of Trade returns. (Laughter.) Those returns showed a small increase in our exports and a large increase in our imports. (Laughter.) But taken alone he could not accept them with satisfaction. A certain distinguished politician, the Leader of the Opposition, had declared that those new figures entirely destroyed and levelled to the ground the scaffolding he had attempted to raise. He wondered how a man who was presumably sincere and intelligent—(Laughter)— could so entirely misrepresent and misunderstand the arguments of his opponents. Did he really think he (Mr. Chamberlain) was disconcerted by these figures, which he had foreseen in the monthly returns ever since he began his mission? On the contrary he accepted them with the greatest pleasure as a starting point for his future argument.

THE REAL MEANING OF THE RETURNS.

He would show that by comparing them with figures of ten, twenty, and thirty years ago, they would find exactly the same signs and tendencies as these on which he had based the whole of the arguments which he addressed to his country. They would find, first of all, that there had been a decrease in the imports of the manufactures to foreign protected countries. Anyone outside an asylum—(laughter)—could have told them not only that that was the case, but that it must be the case, owing to their foreign competitors and rivals, who had a definite policy which they believed in and which they were wise enough to see should be effective. Foreign countries were ready to take our coal and raw material, and everything they could not make themselves, but it was their policy to shut us out when we interfered with their domestic industries. They had done so.

HOW TO MAINTAIN OUR POSITION.

Our exports to our own countrymen and to our own possessions had been increasing. If everything we lost from the foreigner we gained from our Colonies he would be satisfied, but in our Colonies there was an increase of foreign goods greater than the rate of increase of goods from the Home Country. Meanwhile, there was another important particular. The countries closing their markets to us doing more and more with us, while we were doing less and less with them. Any impartial man must see clearly that the maintenance of our position as a manufacturing nation could only be affected by increasing, or at any rate maintaining, our Imperial trade. Under these circumstances, was it not our duty to encourage this ideal? Our foreign trade has decreased in the last generation and the tendency continued. It was no use appealing to the mercy of foreign nations. (Laughter.) They would give us nothing unless we had something to give in return. (Hear, hear.) It was therefore our duty to put ourselves into a position to bargain and negotiate with these countries on equal terms.

PREVENTING DISASTER.

These were the lessons he learned from the Board of Trade returns and they were not all. German export trade he showed had increased to a much greater extent than British; also if we looked at the comparative increase it was greater. We should therefore make preparations not to deal with disaster but to prevent it. If we did not we should follow other nations that had fallen.

He pointed out that the official figures showed a falling off last year in employment but there was yet time to find a remedy. With the exception of France the increase of the foreign trade of foreign countries was greater than the proportionate increase of our foreign trade. Experience was more valuable than theory and experience showed that food would not cost us more.

FACTS FOR THE DEAR FOODERS.

He denied that in Germany horseflesh was eaten because of protection. He quoted figures from the blue book as to the price of food in various countries to prove his contention. He also read figures to prove the greater prosperity of Germany under protection than England and showed that the bank deposits in Germany increased much more than those in England, while emigration from England was five times greater than from Germany. Turiff, he said would not interfere with the prosperity of a country and the little loaf was a mere bogey. The great problem was to find continuous employment for the masses of the people.

"LEARN TO THINK IMPERIALLY."

As to the Colonies, he asked, was it possible we should fall apart? Were we to be an Empire or only a kingdom? He was not distressed, and he refused to despair. The Empire must either develop or shrink and now was the time for us to do our part. We had been groping for our destiny for fifty years, and had gradually been becoming more conscious of our duty and of our Imperial responsibilities. He gave to the citizens of London a message: 'Learn to think Imperially." (Loud cheers.)

Speaking at the great overflow meeting in the Guildhall yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not proposing to put a new burden upon the shoulders of the taxpayer, or to raise the aggregate taxation of this country. It was only the transfer of taxation which was necessary in order to secure the great result aimed at, and he thought he knew his countrymen well enough to believe that their patriotism and common sense would serve them in this crisis. (Cheers.) He knew what success would come. It might not come at once, but perhaps it would be all the better if it came slowly. Whatever might be the decision for the moment, the lesson had sunk deeply into the hearts of thoughtful men, and whether he would be there to see it or not, he was certain that before long the flag which they would raise would carry them to victory. (Loud cheers.).

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 8.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

At 11 a.m.

For Final Judgment.

1213—Ardasir H D & Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co Limited vs Dwarkadas Shamji and another—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

431-03—Payne and Co—Bookhibai vs Abdool Hossein Tyabally and others—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

398,02—Payne and Co—The Bicloche Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford H and C—Part heard.

503,03—Tyabji D and Co—Mussabhai Mohomed Sajan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Safan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Decree Absolute.

329-30—K D Shroff for pauper—Dawood Dirvesh Ghanchi vs Vallabdas Parsonotum Madhowji v for Dependants executors.

For Consent Decree.

617-00—Mulla and M—Trioumdas Hemraj.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Order.

551-03—Little and Co—Sulaiman Somji others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—Crawford B and Co and Captain and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

603-03—N M Cama—Jeejeebhoy Hajee Gool Mahomed and others vs Hoorsul widow and another—Kanga and P.

For an Exparte Decree.

736-03—Bicknell M and M—Dhashaw Manockji Punthaky and others vs Jamnadas Pursonotumdas.

Long Causes.

For Judgment on Question of Amendment.

908-01—J C G Bowen—The secretary of state for India in Council vs The Municipal corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

252-02—Wadia and Ghandy—Jivanji Dinshaw Ghandy and another vs Vurjivandas Cursondas and another—Mulji B B and Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

5-03—Thakurdas and Co.—Kessowjee Dossa and others vs Gokuldas Manockdal and others—Kanga and Patell—In person—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

13-03—Matubhai J and M—Jheosi widow vs Jethabhai Veram—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

247-01—Sorabji Jehangir—Ruckisson Bhicra vs Runchord Jivan and others—S and J and Mulla and Mulla.

357-03—Payne and Co—Framji Dorabji vs Chandula Khusalji—Wadia G and Co.

285-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Waghji Gopalji and others vs Meghji Gopalji and others—Tyabji D and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	9	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	22	14	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	22	15	41
D Kheswady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	6	6	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	16	10	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	5	13
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	10
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	12
Total	77	64	138
Same date last year	89	77	183

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	3	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	18	14	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	13	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	5	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	10	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	4	12
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	6
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	11
Total	64	54	129
Total plague deaths to date	265,165	217,366	
Same date last year	119	411	222

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 5th February, was as under:—District Medical Officer, E. I. Railway Gaya, 491 doses; Agency Surgeon Alwar, 1,002 doses; Medical Officer XXX Lancers (Gorden's Horse) Aurangabad 50 doses; and Civil Surgeon Aurangabad, 52 doses; Civil Surgeon Dhulia, 252 doses; 6th February, was as follows:—Dr. C. Fernandez, M. D., Private Practitioner, Rombay, 72 doses; Laboratory Officer (P. R. Laboratory, Bombay, 1 dose.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ITALY AND GREECE.

The Rome correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on January 17:—There is some fear lest a recent regrettable incident should to some extent disturb the good relations between Italy and Greece. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a report by Count Silvestrelli, the Italian Minister at Athens, upon the political and economic conditions of Greece which included some observations upon the present population of the country. Among other things it was stated that the ancient Hellenic race had almost disappeared by the admixture of Albanian, Slav, and Italian elements. These remarks seriously wounded the Chauvinism of the Pan-Hellenic Party in Greece and the Athens newspapers began a campaign bitterly hostile to the Italian Minister, and demanded his recall. The King even refused to receive him on the occasion of the Greek New Year.

An "officious" Note has been published in the Roman newspapers declaring that the attacks of the Hellenic Press are entirely unjustified, since Count Silvestrelli's report contains nothing which must cause the Greeks to attribute unfriendly intentions towards the Italian Government and its representatives. Meanwhile the agitation at Athens continues, and the position of Count Silvestrelli has become very difficult. Some of the Italian papers recall the fact that Count Silvestrelli caused serious difficulties with the Swiss Government also when he was Minister at Berne.

THE BALKANS.

A "Reuter" telegram of Jan. 14 from Constantinople says:—

It is considered probable that the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Embassies will reply "pro forma" to the recent Turkish Note dealing with the Macedonian Reform Scheme, although they have no intention of allowing themselves in any way to be influenced by any restrictions which the Porte wishes to place upon the proposed system of control. On the contrary, they are determined to insist upon the scrupulous execution of the Murzsteg programme.

Acting apparently upon a desire expressed by the Porte, Germany will appoint a delegate to the commission for the reorganisation of the gendarmerie. All the delegates of the commission are expected to arrive here immediately. The civil agents appointed under the Reform Scheme will leave for Salonica on Monday.

In a telegram of the same date from Constantinople, the correspondent of the "Times" says:—

It is unlikely that the two Powers will reply immediately to the Turkish Note, if, indeed, they think it worth while to reply at all. Considerable determination is shown in Austrian and Russian circles not to allow the work of reform to be impeded by Turkish obstruction and not to waste precious time in discussion with the Porte. The two civil agents hope to be in Macedonia by the end of next week and will apparently be instructed to carry on the work of control without paying attention to the restrictions outlined in the Turkish Note. If they wish to travel and conduct their inquiries independently of the local officials they will do so; and if difficulties are placed in their way they will appeal to the two Ambassadors, who will immediately bring pressure to bear on the Porte. A similar course is apparently contemplated with regard to the reorganisation of the gendarmerie. The two Ambassadors, who are sure of the loyal support of their colleagues, will see that the Italian General has a free hand. The whole scheme of the reforms will, it is maintained be carried out in accordance with the programme drawn up by the two Governments at the Murzsteg Conference, no matter what notes the Porte may choose to send.

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople, Jan. 1 says:—

The Porte yesterday forwarded to the Ottoman Embassy in Rome the agreement for the engagement of General de Giorgis to act as chief of the Commission for the reorganisation of the gendarmerie in Macedonia. The Ottoman Government has proposed to the Russian and Austro Hungarian Embassies that the number of foreign officers on the gendarmerie commission should be limited to one from each Power. In political circles, however, it is pointed out that such an arrangement would render the control of the Powers illusory and would make the reorganisation of the gendarmerie less efficacious.

Writing from Athens on Jan. 17, the "Standard" correspondent states:—

Orders have been sent from Constantinople to all the military authorities to increase the strength of the battalions from 400 men to 1,000. The Turkish force in Macedonia will shortly be raised by 30,000 men.

An outbreak is considered inevitable.

WAR INEVITABLE IN THE SPRING.

Dr. Georges Tchakaloff and Mr. John Raloul Off who have been in London "en route" for New York, paid a visit to the "Daily News" office. Their object, says that paper, is to raise funds for benevolent and other purposes in connection with the Balkan crisis. Dr. Tchakaloff is an army doctor, and a splendid physical example of the Bulgarian race. He anticipates no good result from the so-called reform scheme, and regards war between Turkey and Bulgaria as inevitable in the spring.

Questioned on the subject of armaments, Dr. Tchakhloff: "We shall have abundance of arms both for the Bulgarian regulars and the Macedonians. We can arm 250,000 men with repeating rifles of up-to-date pattern 60,000 with the Russian rifle, and 80,000 more with the old Crimean rifle."

"Yes," he said, "I think the Bulgarians will astonish the world as well as the Turks. The Turk is a good soldier, but he is badly officered. I was talking with a Turkish officer not long ago, a man of 70, who could not write his name."

"It is true that we fear Russia in the event of trouble but the return of the experience of last spring will make it impossible to escape war. With the refugees coming over the border again, the explosion will come also. Both army and people are resolved on war in that event."

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND MOROCCO.

The Madrid correspondent of the "Times" writes on Jan. 15:—Senor Perez Caballero in an article in the Diario, replied last night to the article of M. Alcide Ebray in the "Debats," bearing the title of "England, France, and Morocco." Senor Perez Caballero admits that Morocco is Spain's "last resort"; but this is just why France cannot afford to wound Spanish susceptibilities in the matter. "Morocco," he says "is for Spain her necessary complement, the field of her future expansion, the guarantee of the development of her individuality in the concert of the nations." Morocco, he insists, is for Spain what Ireland has been and is for England, what the Antilles are for the United States—a curious and telling confession, by the way, on the lips of a Spaniard—what Tunis is for Algeria, or Corea for Japan. Spain, therefore, cannot for a moment admit the French pretension to being "the preponderant and exclusive power" in Morocco.

The Spanish pretensions, on the other hand, are precisely defined by Senor Perez Caballero. Spain will not be satisfied by any arrangement hemming her in to the narrow strip of coastline between Ceuta and Melilla. Her aspirations involve the partition of Morocco and include the important Atlantic coastline points of Rabat and Mazagan. Spain, as the possessor of Rio Oro and the Canaries has a right says Senor Perez Caballero, to claim the territory from Agadir, to Cape Bojador. In other words, the entire Moroccan coast line between the Atlas and two seas, including Fez, should be recognised as the lawful sphere of Spanish influence. It is evident that in these circumstances the ambitions of the French colonial party, and indeed of the Quai d'Orsay, would suffer a rude rebuff, and, to begin with, the grandiose scheme of the railway linking the Atlantic with Algiers would have to be abandoned. But any and every such plan as this would necessarily be taken in Spain, says Senor Perez Caballero, as an unfriendly act towards this country. The promoters of the policy of France as a predominant Power in Northern and Western Morocco are the enemies of a frank sincere, and close Franco Spanish "entente." "for it is impossible that there should exist between the two countries a real union of feeling and interests, unless France abandons to

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In a paper to the Academie des Sciences on January 4, M. Charpentier gives the latest results of his researches on physiological radiations. They are, it appears, not exclusively N-rays. Neither pure water nor lead arrests them altogether. That holds above all for the rays from the nervous system, which moreover, can be partially arrested by aluminium. A plate half a millimetre thick obscures appreciably the rays emitted from a point of the brain. The part which gets through the plate is no longer obscured by aluminium, and may be regarded as N-rays.

On the other hand, the rays emitted by the heart, diaphragm, and different muscles is not at all or but insignificantly (perhaps by intra-muscular nerves) modified by the above thin plate of aluminium. There is, then, a difference between the radiation from the Muscles and the nerves. The nerve also increase, its radiation notably under a light compression. The radiation from the muscles is much less modified by compression. This fact may serve to recognise the presence of nerves at a point of the body, or appreciate their share in the total radiation from an organ. Another distinction between the two is that nervous radiation produces a stronger effect on phosphorescent sulphids warmed to about 40 or 45 degrees centigrade.

The best season for transplanting trees with leaves that fall is November to April, but November to January is preferable, especially in dryish soil. Evergreens such as cherrylaurels should be transplanted in August and April. By the use of special means and precautions some trees and bushes of these kind may be transplanted in the summer. It appears, however, from the experiments of M. Roualt, of Rennes, that transplanting by night modifies these ordinary usages. It had already been observed that trees commencing to bud could be transplanted by night better than during the day. M. Roualt has succeeded in transplanting with success many trees and flowers of different sorts even in summer months, by doing it at night. He takes care to cover the roots with surface soil long exposed to air and sunshine.

The Svenske is the new balloon of Captain Eric Unge, a Swede, designed for long journeys. In 1902 the dirigible type leaving Stockholm, crossed the Baltic and reached Novgorod in Russia eleven hours later, after travelling 830 kilometers. The same year it rose to a height of 1,700 meters, where it burst, but the parachute let it down with a moderate velocity. The new model or Svenske II. now at Saint Cloud, Paris, is in the shape of a rifle bullet, that is to say, a cylinder with a round end, which is uppermost. The car is suspended from the circumference of the lower end of the balloon by a circle of cords.

According to Mr. W. Arekoyd changes of colours are often produced by the action of radium rays. The changes were observed by embedding a radium bromide tube in the substances examined. After a few hours, sodium chloride became orange or buff-coloured, potassium chloride became violet, but returned to its original colour quickly after the exciter was removed. Sodium bicarbonate became amethystine in twenty-four hours.

The new Morse gauge, or pyrometer, is fully described in the Journal of the Franklin Institute for this month. The principle on which it is based is the comparison of the glowing or incandescent body with another glowing body, whose temperature is known. When they seem to glow they are supposed of the same temperature. The standard of comparison is a simple incandescent lamp, whose temperature or colour can be regulated by resistance and the amount of current passing through the circuit is recorded on a milliampere meter. It is enclosed in a tube which may or may not be opened at both ends as desired. The tube containing the standard is held in a position so as to throw its light on that from the glowing body.

The well-known firm of Siemens and Halske, Berlin, have introduced a new electric lamp and bell combined for signalling the passage of electric or other cars over a level crossing. The bell power is derived from a small electric motor,

An American scientific journal states that Maryland has now the best magnetic survey of any country except Holland and it requires to have since Washington is near a pronounced magnetic disturbance. The magnetic survey of the United States is under reorganisation and by 1910 there will be one station to every 25 or 30 square miles which is four or five times more frequent than in England.

Professor Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, has gone to Genoa to convey the remains of James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institution, United States, to Washington, as his own expense.

An Italian scientific man hol is that electric tramways on the trolley, or overhead, wire system are a means of disinfecting towns. The electric sparks of the overhead wires and rails generate ozone from the oxygen of the air. The purifying or antiseptic effect is likely to be greatest in narrow thoroughfares.

The barges on the Miami and Erie Canal are towed by electric locomotives runing on the towpaths. The system requires only two men for each "boat," and the speed is three miles an hour. Sometimes as many as ten boats, each 30 feet long, are towed in a string by one locomotive.

A floating theatre is plying on the rivers Ohio, Illinois, and Mississippi. It is a great scow, or barge, with a superstructure, able to seat 1,000 people, a stage, and accommodation for the travelling company. This modern band of strolling players makes a circuit of 2,500 miles, performing at different places. A calliope on the deck announces the approach of the theatre fro a afar, and a brass band its arrival. The people come aboard and select their own seats. At night the theatre is lit by electricity, and a search light indicates its presence to the surrounding districts.

The Mohave Indians of California are unlike the ordinary American Indian type. Their faces are placid and resigned, of a somewhat European cast, and they wear no plumes or skins, but European clothes. Only their long hair tells of Indian origin. They belong to the tribe of Yumas, of the Colorado River. They are considered a degenerate race, and in course of extinction.

Under the title of "The Needs of the Modern Health Resort," Dr. Leonard Williams delivered an interesting address on Dec. 15 to the members of the East Sussex Medico-Chirurgical Society. Dr. Williams laid it down as a canon that a health resort besides possessing mineral or sea water, should also possess a definite climate, whether bracing, relaxing, or intermediate. He also, we are glad to see, mentioned that climate from a medical point of view did not merely mean meteorological conditions but effects upon human beings. There is no doubt that the words 'bracing' and 'relaxing' have very different meanings for different people. It is Miss Braddon we think who says in one of her novels that the first thing that the serpent told Eve was that the Garden of Eden was very relaxing and many people if they are ill or bored or worried or have eaten too much at once say that the place in which they are is relaxing. Some again, consider a climate like that of the eastern coast of Yorkshire in the spring bracing while others find that a combination of bright sun and an east wind that cuts like a razor renders them miserable. Such people find a South Devon place a paradise in which however members of the former class would sigh for fresh air. Dr. Williams further said that the modern health resort cannot rely upon climatic conditions alone. Rational amusements should be provided, sanitation not only of the town as a whole but of all the private houses should be rigorously enforced and the bathing establishments whether sea or mineral water should afford every facility for obtaining modern treatment. With these remarks, says the "Lancet," we are quite in accord and Dr. Williams might have added that any health resort to be worthy of the name should prohibit street shouting, German bands and piano organs from making life unbearable.

THE Austrian Tyrol has a "Joan of Arc" of its own, and one not unworthy, it may be, of ranking in the same catalogue of female patriots, in the person of the "Maid of Spinges," to whom a monument is about to be erected at Livinallongo. When in January, 1797, the Austrian army had been defeated and Mantua fallen, the French overran the Tyrol. The little village of Spinges near Muhlbach, was attacked by the troops on the 2nd April, and it was upon this occasion that Katharina Lanz most distinguished herself, attacking the enemy with Berserker-like fury, and, although armed only with a pitch-fork, slaying many of them and driving them back wherever she appeared. The chief struggle took place for the possession of the village chapel, into which the defenders after a time retreated, and such was Katharina's prowess that no Frenchman gained an entrance. She was at the time 26 years of age, and was a farm servant. When the French did finally secure possession of Spinge she returned to her native place of St. Vigil, near Enneburg. She died in Andraz in 1854, at the age of 83. She was the recipient of various military honours, and both her birthplace and her grave are marked by memorials given by the nation.

WAR OFFICE REFORM.

SPEECH BY MR. ARNOLD FORSTER.

MR. ARNOLD Forster, speaking at a dinner given to him at the Liverpool Conservative Club on Jan. 21 said that he felt that the country was not only convinced that something required to be done, but was prepared to see drastic measures taken in order to accomplish what it deemed to be necessary. The War Secretary would also, he believed, have the good will of the Army, who considered that in some respects we had come to an impasse, and that our military organisation was no longer suited to the needs of the day. The report of the War Commission was not pleasant reading. It contained a record of extraordinary strenuous and successful work in face of emergencies, but, nevertheless, there was enough in the report to cause grave disquiet. Some people were anxious to assign responsibility for the good and ill in that report, but it was not his task. His duty was to see that what was condemned by the report should not happen again. (Applause.) The War Commission drew special attention to the terrible inadequacy of our stores, but he was glad to say that though much yet required to be done the deficiency had largely been met by the wise expenditure of the 10,000,000 l. voted for the purpose, carried out under the judicious guidance of General Brackenbury. He recognised that there was a strong feeling of discontent with the enormous expenditure upon the Army. The sums spent upon the Army and navy and Civil Service were mounting year by year to a figure which some might contemplate with alarm.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

His view was that the country had two alternatives. They might spend less on the Army and get as much value as they got now, or they might spend as much as they did now and obtain better results than accrued at present. The military machine creaked and moved rustily, but it would be madness to scarve the present organisation because in the future a more effective and economic organisation would be created to replace it. There was a general agreement that some change in the organisation of the War Department might lead to better methods of organisation. That was the view of the Government, and the Premier had appointed a committee of three exceedingly able men to investigate the matter. He hoped that when they made their recommendations which would, no doubt be thoroughly practical no time would be lost in giving effect to them. Three or four years ago he informed Parliament that there was room for improvement in the intellectual equipment of the two Services. Since that time a great advance had been made. The Committee of Defence had done great work, and the Prime Minister was an almost ideal head of such a body, but he wished to see a professional class growing up in the Army and Navy and studying the problems connected with those Services. It would be a slow process, but by those means they would get a body capable of doing all that was desirable. When the Boer war broke out we had no striking force whatever. We could not send a single battalion from the home establishment without mobilising the Army. The same condition of things prevailed to-day. At the present moment we could not send one battalion at full strength from this country without mobilising the whole Army. That state of things ought to be promptly changed. For all the millions we expended on the Army we ought at least to have an available striking force. The position of the Army Reservists demanded considerable amelioration. The Reserve was not a supplement to the Army, but in some cases, to the extent of 40 or 50 per cent., it was a substitute for the Army. That was bad economically, and unsound from a military standpoint. When these great national conflicts occurred the Reservists should feel that there stood between them and employment this great standing army for which he paid such enormous sums. Unless some ease were provided for the Reservist his position would become more difficult. His employers would become more difficult. His employers would be likely to show less generosity and forbearance and recruiting would suffer from the consequent uncertainty and alarm to which the Reservist was submitted.

MORE OFFICERS WANTED.

He pleaded for a large supplement to the number of our commissioned officers, and said that he regarded it as a definite instruction to him to devise a plan whereby the number of trained subaltern officers and captains would be largly increased, so that when it came to a pinch such as they went through in South Africa, they might be able to make use of the splendid raw material which the empire would give them. Then the barracks were bad. They had not advanced in the progress of civilisation, and did not do justice to the money spent by the nation or to the intention of the nation towards soldiers. Instead of helping recruiting, these detestable places were keeping men out of the army. He was also anxious that some terms of enlistment should be formulated whereby men could be enlisted either for three years or eight years as desired. The Militia was dying out—or, rather, was being killed. For years past it had been treated, not as a subsantive force, but as a mere adjunct to the Line. The Line had been living by drawing its blood from the Militia, and the Militia officer had been taught that his home was not the Militia but a stepping-stone to the Line battalions. No force in the world, whether a ragged school or a Cabinet, could survive such treatment. Until we restored the Militia to the position of a substantive force, doing work which the country recognised as necessary and on the proper performance of which its life depended it would never be the force it ought to be.

THE VOLUNTEERS' DIFFICULTIES.

He considered that the Volunteers were most anxious to do everything to fit themselves for the ordeal of war but he recognised that some men, owing to the nature of their occupations, had more leisure time than others. He believed it would add to the efficiency of the force if a classification of these two sets of Volunteers were made. Out of 250,000 Britishers anxious to give military service to their country in time of stress they might get a force of immense value and he believed that the problem could be solved by the application of sympathy and common-sense. He was confident that there was a way out of the difficulties connected with the Army, and he believed he saw that way. We had magnificent material in officers and men and we were far more likely to get the best results if attacks on the Army ceased and a more sympathetic spirit was shown towards the force. He particularly resented the attacks on the regimental officer and appealed to the nation if it saw an honest attempt being made to grapple with this important question to give its confidence to those who undertook such an onerous duty.

Subsequently Lord Stanley's health was drunk. In reply he said that he had been told that he was going to resign. That was the greatest nonsense in the world and the last thing he should think of doing. He might not see absolutely eye to eye with all his colleagues but he was a member of the Conservative Party, to which he owed an allegiance that he would never forfeit. If he could not serve his party inside Parliament he would serve it outside believing the party would remain in office for many years and would carry through many reforms included those connected with the War Office which Mr. Forster had adumbrated. (Cheers.)

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

MISSION TO THE CZAR.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard," writing on Jan. 18, says:—

It is here semi-officially stated that a special mission from the Dalai Lama of Thibet will visit the Russian Court about the end of March or early in April next, travelling from the Caspian by way of Tiflis, Batoum, and Odessa. In view of the British-Indian expedition to Thibet, much importance is attached to the forthcoming Thibetan mission to Russia.

The "Zabaikalye," the correspondent adds, is responsible for the following statement, which I translate and transcribe "verbatim":—

Four Baikal Buryats returned quite recently from a journey to the capital of the Dalai Lama. They furnish the appended narrative of their somewhat extraordinary experiences. After starting from the sacred city of Lhassa on their homeward journey, they made a diversion from the proper route in order to visit a certain holy shrine containing ancient Indian relics. At the frontier station of Darjeeling they were stopped by a British-Indian outpost and detained two months. They were then sent under escort to Calcutta, where they were subjected to a rigorous and searching examination through official interpreters. This interrogatory continued for nine days. They were questioned especially concerning the numerical strength of the Thibetan army, the manner and quality of its armament, its disposition and chief locations the position of the Lhassa arsenal and its contents, whether Thibet received arms and ammunition from Russia whether there were any Russians in Lhassa or elsewhere within the Thibetan borders and in what character or capacity and whether they (the Buryats) were really Russian or Thibetan subjects. The Buryats frankly admit that "from the beginning to the end of their examination and cross-examination they lied systematically, adroitly, and strenuously, and utterly misled their questioners. From Calcutta they were sent home via Shanghai and Pekin, returning to the Baikal by the Siberian Railway.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 19.

15th Hussars—Second Lieut. C J Ratcliff to be lieutenant, to complete establishment.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains are seconded:—C H Liveing for service on the Staff; Brevet Major John W F Lamont for service under the Colonial Office. The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut. F T Brown, which was notified in the "Gazette" of No. 27, 1900, is cancelled that officer having been transferred to the Army Pay Dept. with an anterior date. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieutenants:—E M Hutchinson, H N Lee, the Hon. T B Probyn Butler, V R Burkhardt, J O Thurburn, R E Peebles, M Saunders, T C Newton, R T Holland, A H Fraser, G R Burnett-Stuart, C E Pierson, R C N Bellingham, J A Crombie C L Ziegler, G R Kevill-Davies, A C E Marsh, R Gifford, W W Gillum, P H Evans, P F Harrison, S A Boddam-Whetham, J Giffard, J R Grieve, J T Wallace, C H Ommanney, the Hon. R M P Preston, B R Cooper, C F Ward, R H H Le Brasseur.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt. R H F McCulloch, D SO is seconded for service as an adjutant of Militia Art Supernumerary Capt. C De Saumarez D S O to be Captain, vice C G Watson, promoted Lieut R G Angus is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Art. The undermentioned supernumerary Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J G Courtice vice R H Brown, placed on half-pay; S C Peck vice J H O Groves appointed to the Sierra Leone Company; F C C Ensor vice W B Duncan, appointed to the Hong-Kong-Singapore Batt. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieutenants: L W B Ross, E W Chadwick G N Buckland C Ross-Wi Leslie, H W Goldney, G S Low, R H Wade-Gery, W H McN Campbell, H C Dobbs, E Cummings, A C V Gibson, G M Johnstone, D D Haskard, D B Gray, H A Sansom, W G Lindsell, R I H Kinloch, W E Long, C L C Garnett, K R McClonghi, W A O C Mackintosh, D H a Davidson, P Y Birch, G H Higgon, J G Bill, G W Cory, R C Sayers, D D Hickes, D W A Hankey, P T Blanford, P L Leigh, H E Paske,

LINE BATTALIONS.

THE ROYAL SCOTS (LOTHIAN REGT.) Second Lieut J M Gillatt to be lieutenant, vice A F S Leggatt, promoted.

THE QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST REGT.) Supernumerary Capt H St. C Wilkins to be captain, vice G G Whitin, promoted.

THE DEVONSHIRE REGT. Capt. G I Watts is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps; Brevet Major E M Morris, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice G I Watts.

THE SUFFOLK REGT. Capt. C M De Gruyther to be major, vice F Graham, promoted.

THE PRINCE ALBERT'S (SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT IN.) Capt. R Fitz W Hardman is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

THE CHESHIRE REGT. Capt. C G E Hughes is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS Second Lieut. C H Dale to be lieutenant, vice H Hill; promoted.

THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS Second Lieut. C R S Bradley is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Gloucestershire Regt. Lieut. J C Gabourel is removed from the Army, his Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf. Capt. T H F Price is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

The Border Regt. Capt A Lyon retires on retired pay; Lieut H Nelson to be captain vice A R S Lyon-Campbell, appointed adjutant of Militia; Second Lieut P P W Fendall to be lieutenant, vice G E Beaty-Pownall, seconded.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) Second Lieut C R B Henderson to be lieutenant, vice F M B Robertson, promoted.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.) Capt P M Dove is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps; Brevet Major Frederick B Maurice, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice P M Dove.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps Capt A J Jainson, D S O, retired pay, to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 1900.

The Manchester Regt. Second Lieut. G L J Cavendish is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Highland Light Inf. Lieut H M Craigie-Halket is seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Supernumerary Lieut H E H Johnston-Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice H M Cragie-Halkett.

The Gordon Highlanders Capt S L Murray to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col H H Burney, C.B. promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Lainster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut W G Montgomerie to be captain, vice P McCausland, resigned.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut-Col J Hickman retired pay Capt J M Buist from the Second List, to be captain.

STAFF.

Capt E A Saunders, D S G R A to be a Staff captain for Royal Art. vice Major C J Perceval D S O brigade major, Royal Art. transferred to the Southern District; Lieut G P Dawnay D S O: Coldstream Guards, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen Sir B M Hamilton, K C B commanding Fifth brigade Third Division, First Army Corps. The undermentioned appointment is made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force: Capt J L Rose, Indian Army, to be a special service officer.

INDIAN ARMY

Col. E. D. Brath C I E is granted the rank of major-general in the Army.

Queen Alexander's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse: Miss C Mackay (provisionally).

MEMORANDA.

The date of the grant of the local rank of lieutenant to Second Lieut P Elwell, the Worcestershire Regt., while employed with the King's African Rifles, is May 17, 1903, and not as stated in the Gazette of Aug. 4, 1903. The date of the grant of the local rank of captain to the undermentioned lieutenants while employed with the King's African Rifles is as now stated, and not as notified in the Gazette of Nov. 27 1903: J W Nelson the Northumberland Fusiliers April 1, 1903; J P I Mostyn the Norfolk Regt. Sept 15 1903 J G Hopkinson Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs Duke of Albany's) June 18 1903; F W G Maycock the Suffolk Regt April 1 1903: L C Morley the Hampshire Regt Sept 15 1903: Qrmr and Honorary Lieut D Laing half-pay late 9th Lancers is granted the honorary rank of captain: Qrmr and Honorary Capt D Laing half pay to retire on retired pay.

War Office, Pall Mall, 22nd January, 1904.

2nd Life Guards Lieutenant Thomas Clad Gurnay from 1st Dragoons to be Second Lieutenant to complete establishment. Dated 23rd January, 1904.

2nd Dragoons, Captain Algernon Lawson to be Major vice E. A. Maude, retired. Dated 9th January 1904.

12th Lancers. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Cecil Fane, D.S.O., is cancelled under the provisions of Article 19 Royal Warrant 26th October, 1905. Dated 23rd January, 1904.

14th Hussars, The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant William R. Campbell, D.S.O., is cancelled under the provisions of Article 19 Royal Warrant 26th October, 1900. Dated 23rd January, 1604.

ROYAL ENGINERS,

Second Lieutenant E. P. Anderson to be Lieutenant under the provisions of Article 29 of the Royal Warrant of 26th October, 1900. Dated 13th January, 1904.

Charles Hertel Egerton. Dated 22rd December 1903.

Arthur Talbot-Shakespear. Dated 23rd December, 1903,

Thomas Birkbeck Harries. Dated 26th December, 1903,

Arthur Reginald Asheton Ironmonger. Dated 5th January, 1904.

Leslie Charles Bertram Deed. Dated 13th January, 19 4.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

The promotion to the rank of Captain the Honourable Edward M. Pekenham to be cancelled under the provisions of Article 19 Royal Warrant 26th October, 1200. Dated 23rd January, 1904,

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant John Mackenzie, V. C., from The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Captain, vice W. Drysdale, seconded. Dated 23rd January, 1904.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at most places ove the Indian area, but has fallen at Jask.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is about normal, but the minimum is from 7° to 9° in defect at Bijapur, Akola, Raipur, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Bhavnagar and Jaipur. The maximum varied from 92° at Bellary to 72° Lahore, and the minimum from 71° at Cochin and Mangalore to 40° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3426 tons, Captain C Hugill, cleared on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Reckford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 4th February, with a general cargo the following passengers:—Mr S 15 Taylor, Mrs Henrequez, Miss Burton, Mr Mayer, and 253 deck.

THE steamer Wandby, Captain A Fleny, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Cape Town reports that he spoke the barque Ivedstrand, from Moulmein on the 19th January at latitude 28-3, degree, South, and longitude 42-50 degree last, and wished to be reported all well.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Karrakatta..Lt Comdr G C Corbett ..Gun boat.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox .....Comdr Pelham.....Royal Navy
H M S Porpoise.....Comdr A J Hotham .....Royal Navy
H M S Reid boat .....Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Kemp .....Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100.....
Do No 102.....
Do No 103.....
Juba.....134 Wilson...East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid .....Craig.....Dredger

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Dumra s.....	Rickford	Karachi, Feb 4
7	Assaye (Transport)	Dowell	Southampton, Dec 23

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Marmora s.....	Langborne ...	London
	Ocean es.....	Guionet	Australia
	Hermann Lorches	Dahlstrom ..	Odessa
	Umballa s.....	Hugill	Rangoon
	H M S Harding	De Jerly.....	Aden & Berbera

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Arabia, for London, &c.
" Valala, for Calcutta, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Manora, left Port Said on the evening of 5th instant.

The steamer Uganda, left Marseilles homewards on 3rd afternoon of 4th instant.

The City Line steamer Huddonhall, arrived Suez from Bombay afternoon of 5th instant.

HONGKONG, FEB. 5.

The P and O Company's steamer Pekin, (Extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, left Trieste for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 3rd inst, and may be expected here on the 20th inst.

The same co's steamer Maria Valerie from China, left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

The Messageris Maritime Co steamer Coldanien which left Bombay on the 25th of January last at 12 noon arrived at Suez on Saturday at 4 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 6.

FOR ANTWERP.

Induna s—3420 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 605 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechar.

Kt of the Thistle s—2000 cwt castorseed 2000 cwt castorseed 2084 cwt gingelyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 249 bales hemp P Bamjee 710 bales hemp Kiddie Rees and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bombay s—880 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Wandby s—10 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co.

Dulwich s—601 cwt myrabollams Hugo Schwer and Co; 897 cwt gingeli seed J Faconi.

FOR VENICE.

Wandby s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Wandby s—3333 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—218 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 8th February.

1. The Parade ordered for Tuesday the 9th is cancelled.
2. The Corps will parade instead next Thursday the 11th inst. at the Queen's Statue, 7 a.m. sharp, for Drill with H E The Governor's Bodyguard.
Dress—Drill order.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th February.

1. Orderly Sergeants for this week:—
No. 1 Coy Sergt A B Lenaham—Next for duty Sergt D A Pinder.
No. 2 Coy Sergt W Thompson—Next for duty Sergt T Brooks.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Coy (Town Hall Compound.)
Tuesday at 6-30 p. m. and Thursday at 6-45 a. m.—10" R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Coy (Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.)
Tuesday and Tuesday—at 8-15 p. m. 10" R M L Gun Drill.
K E Coy—Will be inspected by Major Stewart, R. F. at Oyster Rock on Tuesday evening Feb 9th when all men must be on parade. Launch Will leave Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Khaki, F S Cuss, puttles not to be worn.
Thursday—Squad drills and lectures in the Town Hall compound at 6-30 p. m.
3. The proficiency class for No. 1 Coy will meet at the Town Hall compound on Thursday the 11th at 6-30 p. m.
4. There will be class firing at Kurla on Tuesday and Thursday Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50 and 6-5 a. m. (local time) and arrive 13 minutes later.
5. There will be practice for Gun layers in the Town Hall compound on Wednesday morning the 10th at 6-45 a.m.
6. The following extract from District order D 5th Feb., 1904 is published for information:—

No. 1111—Volunteers—Furlough and Leave.

Under the provisions of para—A K I Vol II Discipline leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officers as follows:—

Major M. Walker Comdg No. 3 Coy B V A for 12 months from 1st March 1904.

7. With reference to above Capt S. Armstrong will assume command of No. 3 Coy B V A during his absence on leave.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HAIR GROWTH

Promoted by Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

And Dressings of Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of women now rely on Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, Liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who have them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, CROYDON, ENGLAND.

"APENTA" B.G.

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

IS

THE BEST ELIMINANT.

"Very active, mild, and reliable."

Prof. LANCEREAUX,
Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

WE SEND ON APPROVAL and guarantee safe delivery Highest grade Cycles fully warranted. Latest Models £2.10 to £5.5.0

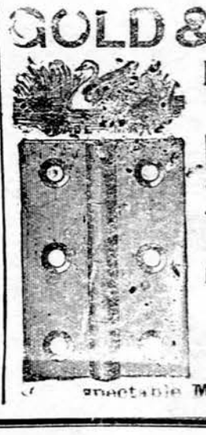
Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes.

CARRIAGE PAID to any port

Motor Cars and Motocycles Tyres, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices. Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 326 G
CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors and obtain same through Shipping Merchants

'GRAND PRIX,' PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Superb Skin

is obtained and maintained by using

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET LANOLINE in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.

51/1178246
Engraved case, set with diamonds.
Hunting, Rs. 150.

45/840636
Blue enamel, set with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 200.

101/1264
Pearl set brooch, Rs. 57.
" " watch Rs. 200.

46/1307820
Polished gold, set with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 350.

45/1307818
Polished gold, set with rubies and diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 325.

47/1307869
Engraved case, open face, Rs. 120.
Hunting, Rs. 140.

57/1008413
Enamelled red or blue, with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 165.

100/193 6
Enamelled blue, red or green.
Open face, Rs. 75 to 140.

57/822213
Enamelled blue, with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 200.

101/460352
Set with pearls and rubies.
Open face, Rs. 250.

A VARIETY OF OTHER DESIGNS OF LADIES WATCHES ON VIEW AT OUR SHOWROOMS.

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY, Opposite the General Post Office.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

R. DITMAR

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR

KEROSINE OIL,
COCOANUT OIL,
SPIRIT OF WINE,
ELECTRIC POWER,
CANDLES.

ALSO KEROSINE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

ALSO HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.

BRANCHES: VIENNA, BUDAPEST, PRAGUE, TRIESTE, LEMBERG, KRAKAU BERLIN, MUNICH, PARIS, LYON, ROME, MILANO, AND CALCUTTA.

LAMP FACTORIES: VIENNA, MILANO.

MAJOLICA WARE FACTORY:—ZNAIM (MORAVIA).

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CELEBRATED

LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measure only 4¼ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

1004, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF

BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.: It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp Co., Phillips & Co., Boynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES.

Electric Pocket Lamps complete with Batteries ...	Rs.	5 to 10
Electric Lighting Staffs " " " ...	"	8 to 15
Electric Night Lamps " " " ...	"	7 to 10
Electric Cycle Lamps " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Hand Lamps " " " ...	"	10 to 25
Electric Watch Holders " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Candle Sticks " " " ...	"	16 to 20
Electric Light Clocks " " " ...	"	15 to 30
Electric Bell Sets " " " ...	"	10 to 15
Electric Walking Canes " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Scarf Pins " " " ...	"	10 to 12
Electric Rose Bouquets " " " ...	"	10 to 12
Electric Hanging Lamp complete with Batteries, box, Lamp, wires & beautiful fancy colour shade	"	20 to 25
Electric Battery Fans complete with Batteries & charge to run 250 hours in a neat box... ...	"	75 to 100
Short Line Telephones complete	"	25 to 50

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

170, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,

CALCUTTA.

CYCLISTS!

when you

"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

write upon it

See this trade mark on air tubes and covers

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB

BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

32, HORNBY ROW.
BOMBAY.

500 Yards
Art Serge, in Terra, electric, olive and crimson, 52 ins. wide.
SPECIAL SALE RATE,
As. 15 per yard.

72 SINGLE IRON COTS.
Fitted with laths
Size: 6½ by 3 feet
SALE PRICE,
RS. 13-8.

250 yards.
PLAIN BROWN LINOLIUM,
2 yards wide.
Usual price, Rs. 2-12.
Special Sale Rate,
Rs. 2-4
PER YARD.

1,000 Yards of
Single Faced Cretonne, in a large range of colours and designs, 29 inches wide.
SPECIA SALE PRICE,
As. 4-9 per Yard.

50 Pairs of White and Ecru Lace Curtains, in a new lacey design.
Size 54 inches by 3½ yards.
SPECIAL Sale price,
Rs. 2-12 Per Pair.

200 WHITE HECK TABLE CLOTHS.
Small or large check very durable. Size: 2 yards square.
SALE PRICE,
RS. 1-14 each.

500 BROWN HONEYCOMB TOWELS.
Will wash soft and white.
Size: 36 by 18 inches.
SPECIAL SALE PRICE.
Rs. 1-13 per dozen.

2,000 YARDS
Single width Art Muslin, suitable for Draping or short Blinds.
30 ins. wide.
SPECIAL SALE PRICE.
As. 4 per yard.

840
HAND TOWELS
at a Special rate
Rs. 4-12
Per dozen.

200 yards Scarlet Flannel, medium quality, soft texture, excellent for general use, 25 ins. wide.
SPECIAL RATE,
As. 9-3 per yard.

CHECK DUSTERS.
Check Cotton Dusters, mixed colors, 24 by 30 inches.
SALE PRICE.
Rs. 1-12 per doz.

200 yards, Unbleached Linen Damask, 70 ins. wide, good floral design, reliable quality.
SPECIAL PRICE.
Rs. 1-2 per yard.

250 yards, Heavy Woollen Tapestry.
With bold handsome design. All colors, 50 ins. wide, Rs. 2-12.
SPECIAL SALE PRICE,
Rs. 2-4 per yard.

600
CANE CHAIRS
Entirely new Stock.
Sale Prices,
Rs. 6-8, 7-8, 6-14 and Rs. 8-4.

BATH TOWELS.
1,200
IN STOCK.
Size: 57 by 27 inches.
SALE PRICE,
Rs. 10-12
Per dozen.

CHECK COTTON NAPKINS
With fringe.
Size: 20 by 21.
SALE PRICE,
Rs. 1-5 Per dozen.

72 Tapestry Teapoy Covers, in dark colours, 32 ins. square.
SPECIAL SALE PRICE,
As. 15.

500 yards, **Japanese Crepe Muslins,** in all colors, 25 ins. wide.
SALE PRICE,
As. 5 per yard.

600 Pairs,
White Cotton Sheets.
Size: 7 ft. by 4 ft.
NOTE SALE PRICE.
Rs. 1-12 per pair.

600 All Wool Travelling Rugs, 54 by 70 inches, Rs. 3-15 each.

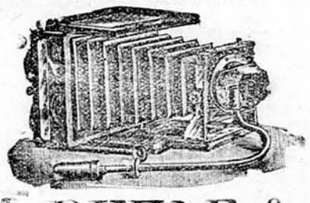
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES
HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH!
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
BEST
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED. AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
BECAUSE THEY ARE
ALWAYS FRESH
AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS TROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

Per 100
Rs. 7 Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4-8 Rs. 3-12 Rs. 4 Rs. 3-4 Rs. 2-12

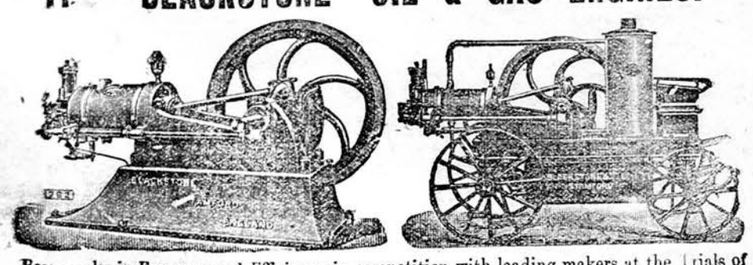
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

T. "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Pe[illegible]ts in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.
BLACKSTONE & CO., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

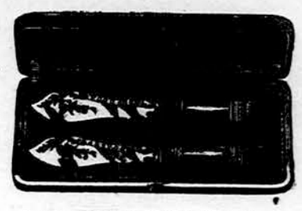
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.

Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

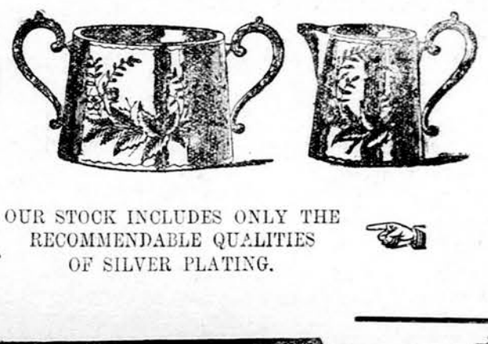


Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.



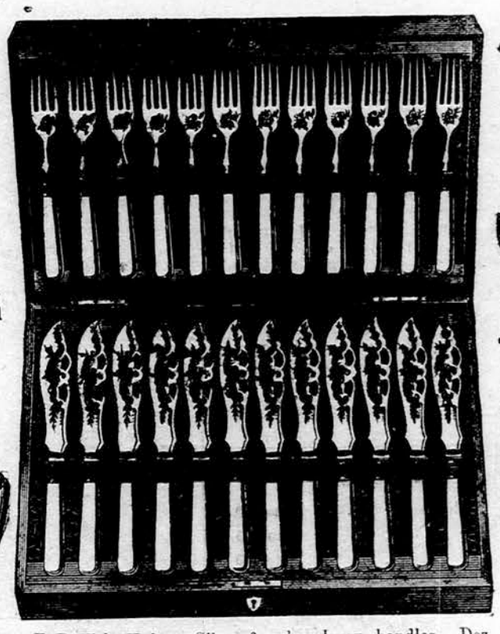
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.

Teapot.
Choicely Engraved. Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.

Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engrayed. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot.
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

THE ORIGINAL — HEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION — THE NEW
WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS
Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of Imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. HEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and Printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO. 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA. Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.